FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LATEST NATO MBFR PROPOSALS TERMED INSIGNIFICANT, UNACCEPTABLE

AU271416 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 26 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[F. Marton article: "Their Demagogy: The West Is Restricting the Subject and the Objective of the Vienna Talks"]

[Text] The talks on the reduction of troops and armament in central Europe that have been underway for 6 and 1/2 years in the Vienna Hofburg have now reached the 20th round, which political observers are calling the most difficult one. The reason for this assessment is because the dialog is taking place at a time when the overall international atmosphere has cooled off as a result of Carter's anti-Soviet hysteria. The talks have also become more complicated because the NATO states succumbed to Washington's pressure and adopted the plan to produce and to deploy new American medium-range missiles on the territory of Western Europe, which is--especially in the case of the FRG--in direct contradiction with the task to reduce the numbers of troops and to limit armament precisely in this area and thus with the very mission of the Vienna talks.

Because the NATO decision has also upset the possibility of deepening stability, security and peace in Europe--for which the participants in the Vienna talks are supposed to strive--the Western states have made the attempt to launch a "smokescreen" at this forum in the form of "new proposals" which they interpret as being almost identical with those submitted by the socialist countries in the summer of 1978. However, they do not in fact represent any compromise move by the West but instead are a poorly camouflaged attempt to renounce what the Western participants in the talks previously agreed to. It is demagogy to claim that "the proposals of the West follow up individual elements in the proposals of the socialist countries" because the Western proposals are linked with conditions that are unacceptable for the states of the Warsaw Pact.

What the West's "good will" consists of can be illustrated by their proposal that in the first reduction stage the Soviet troops should be reduced by 30,000 men and the American troops by 13,000 men--as it was supposedly demanded by the socialist countries in June 1978. That proposal fully ignores the changes that have taken place since then. In the first place it ignores the unilateral reduction of Soviet Armed Forces in central Europe by 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks as well as the fact that the United States has increased the numbers of its troops by 13,000 men. The West would thus lose nothing, in fact. That reality as well as the retraction of the previous U.S. offer to withdraw part of its nuclear arms from the area--which is directly connected with the December decision of NATO to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe--deprive the Western proposal of any significance at all. Another weakness of the Western proposals consists in the fact that they exclude the West European countries, which today represent 75 percent of the NATO forces in central Europe, from the obligation to reduce its troops. [paragraph continues]

The FRG, Great Britain and other NATO member countries would thus not only be excluded from the reduction process but would even have the opportunity to further increase the numerical strength of their armed forces and their armament. Nor do the other proposals aiming at "parallel measures" facilitate the talks--on the contrary, they complicate the talks on an agreement. Many of them even go beyond the framework and the mission of the Vienna talks, to say nothing of the fact that their application is designed to insure not only military but also other advantages for the West.

That is why as early as at the start of the 20th round the socialist countries exposed the intentions of those proposals and stressed that they cannot be considered a basis for achieving further progress at the Vienna talks. Nonetheless, despite the complicated situation the countries of the Warsaw Pact believe that an agreement in Vienna is possible, that it is possible--still in the 20th round of the talks--to find a way out of the blind alley. That is borne out by two measures proposed by the socialist states to move the talks ahead. First, they recommended to start as early as possible--on the basis of reciprocity--exchanging the latest data on the numbers of troops in central Europe on 1 January 1980. Those data on the numerical strength of troops of all direct participants in the talks are essential both for determining the extent of the two sides' reduction for arriving at a joint collective limit and for the reduction of Soviet and U.S. troops in the first stage. The data that are at the forum's disposal at present are almost 5 years old and do not reflect the real strength of the two sides. Secondly: The participants in the talks were informed about the proposal put forward by Edward Gierek at the Eighth PZPR Congress to hold a conference in Warsaw on military detente and disarmament in Europe, which should become a strong impetus for progress at the present disarmament talks and for getting out of the blind alley into which the Vienna talks have drifted. It is obvious that the Vienna talks in the Hofburg need such an impetus. The socialist countries have thus again demonstrated their interest in a successful conclusion of the talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe--this very sensitive area of the world--their interest in an agreement that would not grant any side unilateral advantages.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN CSCE COMMITTEE PLENUM--The Bulgarian National CSCE Committee held a plenum, which assessed the 1979 activities and adopted a plan for work in 1980. The accountability report was read by Gero Grozev, chairman of the committee. He thoroughly analyzed the present international situation and devoted great attention to the speech delivered by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, to the Fatherland Front National Council, as well as to Leonid Brezhnev's election speech. The working plan for 1980 envisages support for the CSCE movement and unmasking of the U.S. and NATO actions in exacerbating the situation in Europe, as well as the struggle for convening, as soon as possible, an international conference on a political level for discussing military detente in Europe. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU]

KULIKOV VISITS WARSAW PACT CAPITALS TO 'STRENGTHEN CONTROL'

AU221609 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 22 Feb 80 AU

["Moscow's Pressure for the Further Strengthening of the Aggressive Warsaw Treaty"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 22 (ATA)--The commander-in-chief of the aggressive armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty, Kulikov, together with the chief of the staff of these forces Gribkov, are continuing their inspection tour of Moscow's vassal countries. After the visits they paid to Sofia and Budapest, they are now in Prague. In these three countries the Soviet militarymen were received by senior officials, the chieftains of the vassal cliques included. Their talks were mainly concentrated in the increase of the efficiency of and combat ability of Warsaw Treaty.

The tour of the Moscow emissaries is part of the intensive attempts being made by the Soviet socialimperialists for the further strengthening of the political, military and economic control on their vassal, especially now that the rivalry with the U.S. imperialists following the invasion of Afghanistan, has been further aggravated.

Meanwhile, all this feverish political-military activity is being accompanied with the brandishing of arms. Under the mutual accusations for disturbing the "equilibrium of forces", the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, are further strengthening their respective military blocs--NATO and the Warsaw Treaty.

SUPERPOWERS' MILITARY MANEUVERS SEEN AS WAR PREPARATIONS

AU281040 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU

["Demonstration of Force and Feverish Preparations for War and Aggression"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, February 24 (ATA)--The United States of America has conducted of late successive military maneuvers in various regions of the world. Following the Japanese-American manoeuvres of the air forces, the manoeuvres of the U.S. Infantry of the Navy concluded in the Philipines, where as in the USA the one month "Gallant Eagle-80" manoeuvres commenced. Meanwhile it is reported on the NATO manoeuvres in Norway and other regions. On their part the Soviet socialimperialists have conducted of late military manoeuvres, like those which are being organized in Hungary's territory, etc.

The two imperialist superpowers are constantly brandishing the arms in an attempt to intimidate the peoples and make easier the implementation of their neocolonialist and hegemonic policy. At the same time, these manoeuvres are also concrete preparations for wars and aggressions, a thing which constitutes a great threat to the freedom and independence of the peoples at a time when the interimperialist rivalry between the two superpowers has been sharpened more than ever. It is not fortuitous that the U.S. Marines, who conduct "offensive and landing manoeuvres" in the Philippines will be sent to the Persian Gulf and that in the manoeuvres conducted in the beaches of California, the U.S. soldiers have been trained to fight in the conditions of the desert. These kind of exercises are closely linked with the continuous threats the top U.S. officials are making for military interference in the regions where the "vital interests" of the USA are affected or with the creation of the socalled "the corps of rapid reaction", the first aim of which is the region of the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

The Soviet socialimperialists pursue such purposes in their frequent manoeuvres of their troops and through the constant intensification of their military activity in seas and oceans. They strive to vest this activity with "defensive" aims, just as Admiral Gorshkov did recently, but their real aims are clearly revealed by the fascist aggression against Afghanistan and their policy of interference and dictate in many regions of the world. The dispatch of the Kiev aircraft carrier and a number of other warships in the Mediterranean, the increase of their Naval fleet in the Indian Ocean, etc., serve precisely to this policy.

The beautiful words about peace and the attempts of Washington and Moscow to justify their actions by accusing one another, cannot conceal the similar warmongering features of American imperialism and Soviet socialimperialism, cannot cover up the danger coming to international peace and security, the freedom and independence of the peoples from these two international gendarmes.

BASHKIMI DENOUNCES MARCHAIS' SUPPORT FOR SOVIET INTERVENTION

AU281345 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 25 Feb 80 p 4 AU

["Our note": "The 'Eurocommunist' Advocate of the Soviet Social-Imperialists"]

[Text] The defense of the crime is as ugly as the crime itself. It approaches the crime even more when it strives to embellish the latter and present it as an act of philanthropy. One is again convinced of this by the shameful campaign undertaken by the French Eurocommunist revisionist party in defense of the criminal aggression by Soviet socialimperialism against Afghanistan. At a time when the freedom-loving peoples throughout the world, the Marxist-Leninist parties, the genuine revolutionary forces and all progressive and honest people everywhere have strongly denounced the fascist aggression, the French revisionists are striving to whitewash this black deed. The campaign is being led by the head of this party, Georges Marchais, who, in his role as defender of Soviet socialimperialism and of the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet tanks, goes as far as to declare that "in the 20th century tanks function as the revolutionary equivalent of barricades in the 19th century."

The cynicism of this renegade of the cause of proletarianism and the revolution is boundless and increased even more following his Moscow visit in January, where he was manipulated by Brezhnev. Equating the base and criminal aggression and the entire Soviet policy of occupation and tanks with the h[illegible]c struggle of the revolutionary proletariat on the barricades of the class struggle, M[illegible]hais has two aims: First, he seeks to defend Soviet socialimperialism and present the occupation of Afghanistan as a revolutionary and internationalist action. However, this means at the same time the recognition of the imperialist right of Soviet socialimperialism to dispatch tanks anywhere and to massacre other peoples in the name of "revolutionary action." Secondly, Marchais' aim is also to besmirch and slander the revolutionary movement of the proletariat by interpreting it as intervention in other countries. It is clear that his insinuations and slanders also have a current purpose. Marchais demands that the proletariat of France and of other capitalist countries refrain from launching themselves on the barricades of the class struggle and from marching on the path of the revolution, because the barricades have supposedly become obsolete and pertain to the 19th century. He is simultaneously telling the proletariat and other oppressed masses that in the 20th century the "revolution" will be brought about by the tanks dispatched by Brezhnev from Moscow!

Marchais' ugly defense of Soviet socialimperialism brings to light once again the counterrevolutionary nature of the revisionist current of eurocommunism, which, like all the other variants of modern revisionism, is the enemy of the peoples and of the revolution.

At first sight it may appear unnatural for one of the heads of Eurocommunism, a trend that pretends independence and maintaining distance from the Kremlin, to come out in defense of the Soviet aggression at a time when the other fathers of "Eurocommunism," Carrillo and Berlinguer, have embraced the positions of U.S. imperialism and have "denounced" it [the Soviet action]. However, the Eurocommunist's vacillations from one superpower to the other lie in their counterrevolutionary nature itself. Regardless of the tactics they may apply to suit the interests and game of the domestic monopoly bourgeoisie, regardless of the fact that they may aline themselves with one superpower or the other to suit the circumstances, the fact remains that all the Eurocommunist parties, whether French, Italian, Spanish or the others, are prepared to join up with even the devil himself in order to oppose the revolutionary and liberation movement. "All the opportunistic, social democratic trends," writes Comrade Enver Hoxha in his work "Imperialism and the Revolution," are doing their utmost to aid the superpowers in their diabolical actions to suppress the revolution and the peoples."

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT TO MOSCOW CRITICIZED

AU282100 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It has been reported that the Hungarian Defense Minister Czinege has paid a visit to Soviet Union for a few days. He was received by and had meetings and talks with top-level officials of the Soviet social-imperialist clique, including its leader Brezhnev. Reporting on the meeting, the revisionist news agency TASS stressed that the talks, which were characterized by a complete agreement of views, dealt with issues of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation and international situation.

As has been reported, it is noted that the Soviet socialimperialists have recently greatly intensified their diplomatic activity, especially in Eastern Europe. Soviet politicians, military figures and other high-ranking officials have successively visited Bulgaria, Hungary, East Germany, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere. In the meantime, several high-ranking representatives of the East European allies have been summoned to Moscow for consultations, a point in case being the visit of the Hungarian defense minister. As always, the Soviet press has not missed the occasion to include reciprocal exchanges in the framework of efforts to strengthen the unity and cooperation among the countries of the so-called socialist community, strongly putting stress on intensification of unity and cooperation.

The interimperialist rivalry between the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--has been exacerbated following the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan and reciprocal efforts to dominate spheres of influence at the expense of the other. This leads the American imperialists and Soviet socialimperialists to further strengthen and dominate their rear areas, including their allies in Western and Eastern Europe.

To achieve their hegemonic and expansionist policy in regions which are of great interest to them, the United States and Soviet Union are further cooperating and coordinating their diplomatic and military activity with their respective West and East European allies. Recently, there has been plenty of clear evidence of this feverish political activity by the two imperialist superpowers. It is for those very intentions that the Soviet socialimperialists summoned the top Hungarian military man to Moscow. To implement their imperialist strategy in rivalry with the American imperialists, the Soviet socialimperialists need further consolidation of ranks on the part of the East European vassals, both in the political or military field.

GEORGE KENNAN'S CRITICISM OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY REPORTED

AU280937 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The criticism of Washington's course aimed at undermining detente and exacerbating the international situation grows in the United States.

George Kennan, noted U.S. political figure and diplomat and former U.S. ambassador to the Soviet Union, declared at the meeting of the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee that the United States is responsible for the present crisis in the Persian Gulf area because of its repeated attempts to revive the system of military blocs and because of its interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

He rejected as ridiculous the inventions of official Washington about the Soviet assistance for the Afghan people, as well as the slander that the USSR is planning to attack Pakistan and Iran and conquer the Middle East oil wells.

This is frivolous talk, George Kennan said, noting that the USSR has its own oil resources that are exceptionally rich. The historical experience shows that the Soviet Union is conducting a very realistic foreign policy, stressed Kennan. The USSR does not want war. It is a serious mistake to attribute any aggressive strivings to the USSR.

BREZHNEV SPEECH CALLED PRECISE, FIRM, INSPIRING

AU281907 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 23 Feb 80 AU

["Program for Peace and Security"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Feb 23 (BTA observer D. Shishmanov)--The foreign political part in the election speech of Mr Brezhnev attracts attention with the precise analysis of the international situation and with the firm positions on the most topical international problems and events.

The first leader of the Soviet state gives an explicit reply to the anti-Soviet campaign launched by the United States for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, sent to Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government and under the Soviet-Afghan treaty. They will not be withdrawn until all forms of foreign interference in the internal affairs of the people of Afghanistan be ceased. Therefore, the withdrawal of Soviet troops depends on the termination of America, Chinese and other countries' interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

This part of Mr Brezhnev's speech which deals with the international solidarity of the Soviet Union with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, endangered by a new aggression on the part of American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism, sounds like a warning towards the aggressors.

Without underrating the threats posed by the offensive of the aggressive forces against detente, the speech inspires conviction and real optimism that many obstacles will be overcome in the eighties along the path of detente, disarmament and mutual understanding between nations as they were in the seventies.

A programme of unfailing efforts for peace and security is Mr Brezhnev's answer to the imperialist doctrine of military hysteria and arms race trumpeted by the President of the United States, Mr Jimmy Carter.

Mr Brezhnev reiterated the invariable policy of peace, detente, disarmament and international cooperation conducted by the Soviet Union on the basis of peaceful co-existence, equality, mutual respect for the sovereignty, the interests and the rights of all peoples, both small and big.

PROTOCOL ON EQUIPMENT, SPARE PARTS SUPPLY SIGNED WITH USSR

AU282000 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, February 28 (BTA)--In 1981 the Soviet Union will supply Bulgaria with equipment, materials and spare parts for 79 projects totalling nearly 260 million rubles. This is provided for by the protocol, signed here today, on the negotiations held between the delegations of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Soviet State Committee for Economic Relations. The deliveries are earmarked for projects which are being built with the technical assistance of the USSR. They include 10 electric power stations, 8 projects of the chemical industry, 4 house building combines, the "Assarel" cooper mining combine, the Sofia underground line, etc. The volume of the equipment, materials and spare parts to be supplied to Bulgaria which has been agreed upon exceeds by more than 10 percent the deliveries planned for 1980.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DEPARTING IRAQI AMBASSADOR

AU281059 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU

[Text] On 28 February Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, received Jarallah Ayyub al-Allaf, the ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to Bulgaria, in connection with his forthcoming final departure from the country. The meeting was attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

STAMENOV APPOINTED COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

AU272222 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree appointing Stamen Tsvetkov Stamenov, minister of metallurgical industry and mineral resources, to the post of deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

SOVIET WRITER'S VISIT--Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received Oleg Shestinskiy, the well-known Soviet poet and secretary of the USSR Writers' Union. An exceptionally cordial talk took place on the further development of cooperation between the two countries' writers unions. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 22 Feb 80 AU]

LUKANOV MEETS FINNISH OFFICIAL--Sofia, February 1 (BTA)--Today Mr Andrey Lukanov received Mr Paoli Opas, chairman of the Finnish section of the joint Bulgaro-Finnish Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation. The conversation touched on the questions of mutual trade and some principal projects and targets for industrial, technological and market cooperation with Finnish companies. Possibilities for joint activities in third countries were also discussed. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 1645 GMT 1 Feb 80 AU]

SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN MEETS WITH CPCZ LEADERS

Received by Hula, Korcak

LD281002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, received in Prague today Aleksandr Botvin, the new Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

The Soviet ambassador was also received, in connection with the beginning of his diplomatic mission, by Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

Talks With Hoffmann

LD282308 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received the new Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Aleksandr Botvin, in Prague today. In a friendly and cordial talk, they discussed cooperation between our trade unions and those in the Soviet Union and their contribution to the promotion and all-round consolidation of relations between the working people and nations of our two countries.

HUSAK MEETS WITH AMBASSADORS OF FRANCE, ICELAND, COSTA RICA

LD290023 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak received at Prague Castle today the ambassador of the French Republic, Paul le Gourrierec, in an introductory audience. After the presentation of letters of credence they pointed out the traditional relations between the two countries as well as the mutually advantageous relations in all spheres of social interest.

The ambassador of the Republic of Costa Rica to Czechoslovakia, Arnoldo Amrhein Pinto, also presented his credentials to the president of the republic. They noted in their conversation that in spite of the geographical distance, economic and trade cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Costa Rica is constantly deepening and adequate conditions are being created for their further mutually advantageous development.

President of the Republic Gustav Husak today also received in introductory audience the ambassador of the Republic of Iceland to Czechoslovakia, Pall Asgier Tryggvason. They voiced interest in a further development of bilateral relations in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

Present at the audiences of the new ambassadors were Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and the head of the Office of the President of the Republic, Frantisek Salda.

KEMPNY RECEIVES AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD281933 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received Johann Steiner, member of the Secretariat and head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party, in Prague today. They briefed each other about the activities of their parties and exchanged views on the future expansion of their cooperation based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They also came out in favor of reinforcing economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Austria.

HRUSKOVIC ATTENDS WORKERS AKTIV IN PRAGUE

LD290006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] A political-economic aktiv of leading workers of production-economic units and enterprises of the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering, attended by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, opened in the house of culture of metallurgical workers in Prague shortly after 0400. (?It is also) attended by (?chairmen) of enterprise and all-factory committees of the CPCZ.

BAHYL, HRUSKOVIC ADDRESS ENGINEERING AKTIV

AU281420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Dusan Stancek report]

[Summary] An all-state aktiv of general and enterprise directors subordinated to the CSSR Ministry of General Engineering and dealing with the tasks of the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and with the orientation of the ministry's work in the Seventh 5-Year Plan was held in Bratislava on 26 February. The aktiv was also attended by the chairmen of the all-enterprise CPCZ and CPSL committees and by the chairman of the enterprise committees of the revolutionary trade union movement from the sector's enterprises. M. Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, V. Janousek, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, J. Durky, head of a CPSL Central Committee department, and other officials attended the aktiv as guests.

"P. Bahyl, minister of general engineering, analyzed in detail last year's work and the present situation in the sector. He said that the sector started last year with a shortfall of Kcs2.5 billion, caused especially by delays in the deliveries of basic materials and metallurgical semifinished products, by delays in subdeliveries within the economic production units themselves as well as by other factors. Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority of enterprises achieved relatively favorable economic results. The sector exceeded the production plan of goods by almost Kcs130 million."

The sector's enterprises also exceeded their deliveries for capital investment projects by a total of Kcs1.6 billion. The deliveries for domestic trade, however, fell short by Kcs363 million. "Automatic washing machines, tile stoves for solid fuels, electric stoves, accumulation heaters and enamel bathtubs account for the greatest part of the shortfall."

Last year the sector successfully mastered the export tasks to the socialist countries; deliveries to the Soviet Union were markedly overfulfilled, by more than Kcs750 million.

"On the other hand, we were less successful in fulfilling the export tasks to the non-socialist countries, to which we failed to export the planned quantity of our traditional engineering products such as textile machines, tractors and several types of engineering consumer goods."

Minister Bahyl further dealt with the most urgent tasks of the year 1980. Apart from fulfilling the planned production growth of 5.4 percent it is necessary to adhere to the planned savings of metal, fuels and energy. He said that the application of technological development in practice is too slow and that only products with high technological standards have a chance of succeeding on foreign markets.

Increased deliveries for the domestic market are also among this year's most important tasks, as well as the delivery of equipment for the fuel-power base.

M. Hruskovic, who took the floor in the course of the discussion, stressed the important role of engineering in the fulfillment of the tasks for 1980 and the period that will follow.

"In the next part of his speech Comrade Hruskovic dealt with some negative phenomena in the sector of general engineering. He said that there are continuing shortcomings in the supplier-consignee discipline that are being dealt with ineffectively, that the problems are unnecessarily accumulating instead of being solved in time. A substantial improvement in the deliveries of spare parts is at present not only a question of fulfilling economic indexes but an important political task. A better utilization of basic assets is being implemented too slowly, which directly affects production effectiveness.

"At the close of his speech Comrade M. Hruskovic stressed the importance of political-educational work in enterprises and plants: 'In the conditions of the scientific-technical revolution and an advanced economy we need people who combine high level political awareness with good professional qualifications, who have the requisite knowledge to solve economic and cultural problems and who are gradually and purposefully mastering modern methods of management.'"

In the discussion yesterday the directors of economic production units and enterprises and the chairmen of the enterprise party committees expressed the determination of the working people to successfully cope with this year's tasks. That is borne out by the many socialist pledges that enterprise representatives presented yesterday to the attending party officials and representatives of superior organs.

SLOVAK PARTY AKTIV STUDIES BRATISLAVA CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

LD290036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The fulfillment of tasks in the comprehensive housing program in the Slovak capital was on the agenda of today's aktiv of party officials and senior economic officials in Bratislava. It was attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee.

Supply organizations under the Slovak Ministry of Construction last year completed more than 4,600 flats in Bratislava, thus slightly exceeding the plan. Delays in the construction of civic amenities however, are causing problems on new housing estates. The participants adopted a series of measures to insure this year's target of the comprehensive housing plan in Bratislava. It contained specific tasks with regard to improving the quality of all activity and cooperation between investment, design and supply organizations, the preparation of building sites, reducing the number of unfinished projects, coordinated assembly work on the general construction of housing projects as well as the commissioning of apartments.

In his winding up speech Comrade Jozef Lenart said that the consistent implementation of the transfer to and the concentration of construction capacities on the construction of Bratislava is a task of special importance. He pointed to the urgent requirement for more intensive application of the findings of scientific and technical development in practice in the building industry as well.

CHEMICAL PLANT OFFICIAL REVIEWS JOB FLUCTUATION PROBLEM

AU281438 Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 26 Feb 80 pp 3, 4 AU

[Article signed "(Bety)"]

[Summary] The dictionary explains the expression "fluctuation" as applying, among other things, to a change of jobs by employees. After studying the problem of fluctuation in detail it appears that fluctuation is a rather expensive business. Experts have worked out that a single job change might cost our national economy up to Kcs20,000. Those best aware of the problem are enterprises in which "fluctuation commissions" have their hands full trying to cope with it, such as the Juraj Dimitrov chemical works, for instance.

In an interview, Eng Jan Balko, an official for cadre and personnel work at the Dimitrov Works, told me that fluctuation is an undesirable phenomenon which, however, could be influenced.

"An analysis of fluctuation in our enterprise reveals that, on the average, 50 employees leave our enterprise in the course of their trial period, and that is unsatisfactory," Balko noted. He added that sometimes the enterprise parts with a new employee because of unsatisfactory performance, but that is another matter; more importantly we need to look at those who leave of their own accord, Balko said.

"Some of them could not cope with the toxicity of the workplace or with shift work; however, for the most part the ideas on expectations as regards the work were not fulfilled," Balko said. To the second part of Mr Balko's answer I can only say: How come? After all, any newly engaged employee has to be fully and truthfully informed about his job.

"We realize that if someone is to make a binding decision in favor of our enterprise, he must know what to expect. We also know that untruthful information is the primary cause of poor work and discipline and, in the end, of fluctuation. Unfortunately, some of those who leave claim that they were inadequately informed about the work in our enterprise. Therefore of late we have not been limiting ourselves to 'handing out' information only. In the interview with job applicants we try to find out what brought them to our enterprise, in what kind of job they are interested, how often they have changed jobs, and if often, why, and so forth," Balko told me.

It is easy for an official of the cadre and personnel department to engage a good expert who has a clear goal. The adventurers who--to put it mildly--take a sporting approach toward work are quite another matter. It would be better to part with them on the spot, but the trouble is that manpower resources, and not only in Bratislava, but also in the vicinity of the city of Nitra [about 80 km from Bratislava] are almost exhausted. The enterprise has to bring in 200 employees daily from Hungary.

Coming back to those employees who left in the course of their trial period, Balko said although there were many of them, their overall number amounted to less than 20 percent. The other causes of their leaving? Again one has to mention the place of work, the collective, where good personal relations do not always prevail, the lack of comradely help and selfless friendship.

At times an employee leaves even the best collective. The most frequent reason for his decision is the chance of getting an apartment or a place in a preschool facility. In recent years the Dimitrov works has built more than 300 apartments for its employees and 144 more had to be allocated by the end of this year, but all this is not enough. The enterprise's trade union organization receives 600 applications for accommodation annually, and thus the lack of it is a fairly serious obstacle from the point of view of the stabilization of cadres.

Of late, officials of the cadre and personnel department have begun treating employees undergoing the trial period with more sensitivity, and after about 6 weeks they assess, together with the representatives of the enterprise trade union organization, the past period--so to speak--from the viewpoint of fulfilled or unfulfilled hopes, Balko said.

The correctness of that approach is fully confirmed by the following figures: The Juraj Dinitrov chemical works have at present about 6,700 employees; in 1975 the enterprise's fluctuation was 27.4 percent, in 1978 it dropped to 25.4 percent and last year it 23.1 percent. Of these figures, the fluctuation that could be influenced was 6.3 percent in 1975; 5 percent in 1978 and 4.9 percent last year. The lack of manpower continues. The POP-III [Industry-Commerce-Politics Secretariats of the Communist Party] could do with 130 employees and the same number will be needed for POP-IV when it goes into test operation in April 1981. Considerable effort will be needed to get such a number of employees. It is not enough just to recruit manpower. One also has to be able to keep it. For that reason the Dimitrov works are planning an information booklet for job applicants, acquainting them with the history of the enterprise, its range of products, and informing them about the enterprise's social and cultural facilities, about employees' benefits and so forth. Yet another important measure goes into effect on 1 July: On that date designated patrons, in cooperation with the enterprise's trade union organizations, will assume patronage over school graduates and other newly engaged employees.

BRIEFS

EXCHANGE WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES--At a press conference held in Piestany on 12 February by Slovak ministers of trade and agriculture, D. Goga and J. Janovic, it was revealed that, in order to introduce more variety into the selection of food in shops, they intend to initiate "exchange actions" with the socialist countries' ministries of domestic trade this year, concentrating on foodstuffs that cannot be grown or produced locally, such as, for example, rice and tropical fruit. Goga also said that this year the Slovak domestic market will be supplied with 2,600 more tons of beef and pork and 3,400 more tons of poultry, compared with 1979. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Feb 80 p 2 AU]

BREZHNEV SPEECH SETS TONE IN RELATIONS FOR EIGHTIES

AU281645 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[G.P. commentary: "Leonid Brezhnev's Speech on the Basic Problems of Our Time: The Doctrine of Peace"]

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev's speech on the eve of the USSR elections has elicited great response in the world. Millions of people have received with satisfaction and approval the affirmation that the Soviet Union, together with the socialist fraternal countries, will resolutely continue the struggle for peace and security in the eighties.

It is a speech that points to the future. The road and goal for an entire decade are outlined in it. At a time in which bourgeois politicians and futurologists hardly dare to make a forecast for the next week, Leonid Brezhnev has laid down world political landmarks for the present as well as for the eighties.

The prudence and farsightedness of Soviet policy, which are typical of Brezhnev's speech, pleasantly contrast with the hysteria in the imperialist camp, political observers emphasize. It is hardly possible to conceive of a sharper contrast than of that between the Moscow speech, characterized by optimism, the will for peace and confidence in the future with the wild west attitudes of certain threatening politicians on the Potomac River. To these new prophets of the "policy of strength" with their adventurous "doctrines" of war, hysteria and the arms race, Brezhnev underscored, "We counterpose the doctrine of the consistent struggle for peace and security in the world."

The eighties will yield further advances, in that respect, that are closely linked to the consolidation and development of world socialism. Leonid Brezhnev analyzed the seventies in detail. He drew an impressive balance sheet of the successes and capability of the Soviet country. The speaker termed the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of Soviet society the most important feature. The enemies of the country may visualize the lesson of history that unity becomes particularly evident when attempts are made to speak to the Soviet Union in the language of threats. In that context Brezhnev also stressed the cooperation among the socialist states, which is becoming increasingly richer and multifaceted. He valued it as our common guarantee of safely advancing at this complicated and restless time.

The peace policy of the socialist countries is exerting a more and more durable influence on international life. All of our proposals concerning questions of disarmament and international cooperation agree with both the vital interests of the socialist countries and of the overwhelming majority of the world population in general. Realistically minded politicians in the capitalist states also understand that what has been achieved in this field should not be jeopardized.

Leonid Brezhnev's statements about the roots of the current imperialist hullabaloo are of great and clarifying significance. He, so to speak, frees the facts and phenomena of international politics from the fog of lies with which the most fanatic forces of world reaction wish to cover them. In blatant contrast to imperialism, socialism is neither covetous of foreign riches nor does it attempt to dictate its will toother states. That is why cooperation can thrive in an atmosphere of mutual respect and trust--for the mutual advantage and for the benefit of world peace.

The strengthening of peace and the successes in the liberation struggle of the peoples do not fit in with the world domination plans of the militant circles of imperialism--primarily U.S. imperialism. The more the ability of imperialism to rule over other countries and peoples is reduced, the more desperate is the reaction of its most stubborn and shortsighted representatives. [paragraph continues]

Directly or indirectly they are working toward preparation for war, Brezhnev declared. The delaying of the SALT II treaty ratification, the scuttling of current negotiations, the NATO long-term program of intensified armament--as is the provocative decision to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles--are an expression of that fateful course.

As a pretext for extending their expansion in Asia and in the Middle East they have unleashed an unparalleled slander campaign. Leonid Brezhnev has made clear once more than the USSR was acting on the basis of the Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty when it complied with the urgent request that was submitted to it by the three governments in Kabul which succeeded one another.

"The United States loudly demands the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, but for all practical purposes it is itself doing everything to further put off such a possibility; it continues its interference in Afghanistan's affairs and intensifies it," Leonid Brezhnev declared. He assured that: "We will be ready for the withdrawal of our troops as soon as all forms of interference from outside, directed against the Government and people of Afghanistan, have been discontinued. The United States should guarantee that, together with Afghanistan's neighbors--then there will no longer be any need for Soviet military aid."

Leonid Brezhnev underscored that it is up to all those to whom peace is dear to rebuff the fateful plans of the militant circles of imperialism. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it will not let itself be intimidated by anyone, he said. "We remain faithful to the peace program of the 24th and 25th congresses of our party. That is why we are now, in the 1980's--just as we did in the 1970's--calling for the strengthening, rather than the destruction of detente; for the reduction, rather than the expansion of armament; for the drawing closer together of, and mutual understanding among, the peoples, rather than for artificial estrangements and hostility."

As the world's strongest peace power the Soviet Union is bringing to bear all of its tremendous strength and its high international authority to tip the scales of the struggle in favor of the happy future of mankind. We GDR citizens are unbreakably, fraternally linked with the USSR and the Soviet people through our common goals and ideals. The indestructible alliance with the country of Lenin was and is the decisive foundation of our successes, of our safe presence and future. In this sense we are making our contribution to the 1980's. We are not letting ourselves be diverted by anything--as Erich Honecker stressed at the 11th SED Central Committee session--from making every effort to insure that the process of detente, of disarmament, and in short, of securing peace will be continued.

KESSLER SAYS MILITARY BALANCE WILL BE PRESERVED

LD281458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1309 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Col Gen Heinz Kessler, GDR deputy defense minister, said today at the GDR Academy of Sciences in Berlin that the stabilization of peace and the reliable guarantee of the security of the peoples of the socialist community and its socialist achievements are the inalienable principles of socialist military policy.

NATO's plans for expansion in the 1980's, which exceed any previous plans of imperialist arming, stand in stark contradiction to this. Kessler pointed to the NATO long-term program adopted in 1978, to the 5-year program for U.S. arms announced by Carter in December 1979, and to the decision on the deployment of medium-range missiles in West Europe. Therefore, in firm alliance with the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR will continue to insure that the military balance of power is not changed in NATO's favor.

NATO DEFECTOR WARNS OF INTERVENTION IN BALTIC

LD281950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1604 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Helsinki--"The North Atlantic military alliance, NATO, is prepared to interfere by force even in Finland's affairs." This was emphasized by the former staff member of the NATO headquarters in Brussels, Ursel Lorenzen, who defected to the GDR.

In an interview with the Finnish TIEDONANTAJA she notes: "By deliberately creating incidents NATO endeavors to bring about crises." By such means "even countries not belonging to military alliances and neutral countries can be drawn into conflicts and wars." She can confirm that Lapland frequently plays a role in NATO's plans. TIEDONANTAJA stresses in the interview that President Kekkonen's proposal to set up a zone free of nuclear weapons in northern Europe is being viewed as dangerous in the military circles of the North Atlantic Pact.

Ursel Lorenzen continues that Finland's neutrality is nonexistent in NATO's plans. "It is my view that not a single country would be spared from the nuclear hell planned by NATO." Ursel Lorenzen stresses that in northern Europe, besides Lapland, NATO is especially interested in the Baltic. Because of their position Norway and Denmark are therefore of special importance to the military pact. For this reason they are not being allowed to pursue their own policies. The decisions on NATO's work are taken by the United States and in second place by the FRG. In practical terms the small countries have no influence whatever. "Once it was even being said in Brussels that they were sitting 'with the servants.'"

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRANCE

LD282335 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1321 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The protocol of the second meeting of the GDR-French joint commission for implementing the scientific and technical agreement between the GDR and French governments was signed in Berlin on Thursday. Both sides stressed their desire, on the basis of the recently-signed program on the development of scientific, industrial and technical cooperation for 1981 through 1985, to further develop relations between their countries in the scientific and technical fields for their mutual benefit.

The GDR delegation was led by Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the Ministry for Science and Technology, and the French delegation by Yves Jacques, authorized minister and head of the section for scientific affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TRADE COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ANGOLA

AU281100 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Luanda (ADN)--Protocols on the deepening of cooperation in the field of external trade, on the sending of experts and on further cooperation in the field of financing were signed by the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola in Luanda. Paulino Pinto, deputy foreign trade minister of Angola, states: "With the signing of these accords, new perspectives are opened up for the development of the relations of friendship and solidarity." The GDR delegation was headed by Friedmar Clausnitzer, deputy of the minister of foreign trade. He was received for a friendly exchange of views by Lopo Fortunato Ferreira do Nascimento, member of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of foreign trade.

HONECKER RECEIVES NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR

LD282332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received on Thursday the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua, Dr Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez, for the presentation of his letter of accreditation.

Dr Ramirez also conveyed greetings from the provisional government of national reconstruction, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker. In the ensuing talk it was noted with satisfaction that the still young relations between the two states were developing dynamically and contributed to detente and the safeguarding of peace. Both sides paid tribute to the Nicaraguan people's revolution and its achievements.

SYRIAN LEADER EXPRESSES DESIRE FOR CLOSER TIES

AU291300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Damascus (ADN)--On Wednesday [27 February] 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party regional leadership and deputy chairman of the Syrian Arab Republic Council of Ministers, received in Damascus GDR Ambassador Dr Heinz-Dieter Winter for a talk about further deepening the bilateral relations between the two states. 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah paid tribute to the GDR's consistent support of Syria and the other Arab states in their just struggle against the intensified maneuvers of imperialism, especially the United States, in the Middle East, and for a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict. The Syrian deputy prime minister advocated a further deepening of cooperation between the two states in all fields.

SOVIET, POLISH SOLDIERS VISIT BERLIN OFFICERS SCHOOL

AU281143 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Soviet and Polish brothers in arms were cordially welcomed on Tuesday in the "Karl Liebknecht" Officers Academy of the People's Navy. The deputies of the officers academies of the USSR's "Mikhail Frunze" Naval Fleet from Leningrad and Poland's "Heroes of the Westerplatte" Naval Fleet from Gdnia, visited teaching and training centers and exchanged experiences with their hosts on political and combat training. Close relations have existed for 17 years between the teaching facilities of the socialist Baltic Sea fleet.

On the same day, Komsomol and FDJ officials discussed in the Bohne ding of the Air Force/air defense arm of the National People's Army, how preparations are underway in their combat collectives with exemplary competition results in combat training for the worthy celebration of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the 35th anniversary of the liberation and the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact.

VERNER ADDRESSES RETURNING OLYMPIC ATHLETES

LD280000 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Address by Paul Verner, SED Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, welcoming the GDR Winter Olympic team to Berlin on 26 February--recorded]

[Text] Dear members of the Olympic team, dear sports friends, dear comrades: It is with great joy that I welcome you to our homeland after the eventful days of Lake Placid.

I convey to you the most cordial greetings from the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, our comrade and friend, Erich Honecker. [applause]

As representatives of our socialist GDR you have, by your inspiring sporting achievements and your exemplary behavior at the 13th Olympic Winter Games in Lake Placid, honorably represented our homeland and testified to the high level of physical culture and sport in our country. Your sporting achievements and successes are indeed a significant contribution to the strengthening of the international prestige of our republic, to peace and international friendship. At the same time they are an expression of the close bonds linking our athletes with their socialist fatherland, our GDR. [applause] Dear friends and comrades, million of GDR citizens were with you in spirit during the competitions. They crossed their fingers for you, rejoiced with you and--we do not conceal the fact--groaned when bad fortune befell one or the other of you. Yet the results you bring home with you, and we are saying this with justified pride, prove that you have justified the confidence placed in you and fully lived up to the expectations and hopes of our citizens. [applause]

Nine gold, 7 silver and 7 bronze medals and a total of 155 points in the international league table are the best results achieved by any GDR team at a winter Olympics. You have thereby shown once again that the GDR ranks among the world's leading sports nations. [applause]

With this remarkable result you aline yourselves with the working people of our country who are accomplishing in the socialist competitions outstanding achievements in the implementation of our program of full employment and prosperity, of growth and stability. [applause]

Together with the Olympic participants of the other countries you have helped maintain and strengthen the humanist aims of the Olympic movement directed toward peace and mutual respect, equality and friendship among peoples. A rebuff has been administered to those aggressive circles who want to misuse the sportsmen and the Olympic idea for their reactionary machinations and plunge them into the vortex of the cold war. Athletes of all countries want to go to Moscow. They welcome the attitude of the International Olympic Committee which has unanimously rejected the dastardly attempt to boycott the Moscow Olympic games.

The winter games in Lake Placid have provided fresh proof of the strength and vitality of the Olympic ideals. This idea of international friendship, of a fair sporting contest of the world's youth as symbolized by the five interlocking rings, can flourish only in peace. Peace and detente correspond, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet said in his speech to his Moscow electorate, to people's own interests and, I would like to add, to the interests of all athletes throughout the world. [applause]

Dear sports friends, dear comrades, in a few months time the Olympic flame will mark the opening of the summer Olympic games in Moscow. It fills us with satisfaction and joy that this world gathering of sportsmen and women will for the first time take place in a socialist country, in Moscow the capital of the USSR. The Moscow Olympic games will be held in a truly Olympic atmosphere and under exemplary organizational and technical conditions. They will be a manifestation of the world's sporting youth, physical culture and sport for peace and international friendship. We, of the GDR will make our contribution to insure the complete success of the Moscow Olympic games and to insure fresh impulses emanate from them for the vitality of the Olympic movement and ideals.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA STOPS IN THAILAND EN ROUTE TO INDIA

LD281943 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 28, (MTI)--After ending his visit in the Philippines, Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja left for India. On his way he stopped in Bangkok and paid a courtesy call on Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila on Thursday. During the visit Frigyes Puja was accompanied by Janos Veres, Hungarian ambassador to Bangkok.

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR RADIO ENGINEERING TALKS IN ROMANIA

LD281046 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI)--Hungarian Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Engineering Istvan Soltesz, president of the CMEA Standing Commission for Radio-Engineering and Electronic Industries (REE), left on Wednesday at the head of a delegation for Brasov, Romania, to participate at the 38th session of REE. The CMEA meeting is to be held between February 28 and March 3.

The agenda of the session devotes great attention to the increased specialization in the production of various spare parts and component units. It is expected that an agreement will be signed on the development cooperation in relation to the video-recorders. Hungary is interested in this only as an importer. According to plans the contract for the specialized production of the installations of automated air-traffic control will also be signed at the REE session. Hungarian participation in this agreement assures the more rapid realization of the reconstruction program of Budapest's Ferihegy Airport. The representatives of the member countries will probably approve six production specialization agreements. Among them three are supplementations of previously signed agreements or their prolongation for 1981-1985. The three new agreements relate to, among others, data transferring equipments and professional radio technical devices, and Hungarian industry is interested in all of these.

VISIT BY BULGARIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTED

LD291134 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 28 (MTI)--Invited by Hungarian foreign under secretary of state, Pal Racz, Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Mariya Zaharieva has paid a visit to Hungary. During her stay here she conducted talks with leaders of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry about bilateral relations, development of cultural cooperation between the two countries as well as about topical international questions. Mariya Zaharieva was received by culture under secretary of state, Ferenc Molnar, and Sandor Demeter, vice-president of the Hungarian Institute for Cultural Relations.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM KHOMEYNI, BANI-SADR

LD262054 Budapest MTI in English 1826 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 26 (MTI)--Ayatollah Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni and Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, have addressed a message to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, thanking him for his congratulatory telegram sent to them on the first anniversary of the Iranian Islamic revolution.

DELEGATE PRAISES EAST-WEST ENVIRONMENT MEETING

LD291108 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 28 (MTI)--MTI correspondent reports from Moscow:

The just concluded East-West environment protection conference was a significant event not only because of concrete results and the participants' expression of willingness to cooperate, said Odon Kallos, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and co-chairman of the East-West Liaison Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, in an interview given to MTI correspondent in Moscow.

The holding of the conference in the present tense situation unambiguously indicates that business circles both in the East and the West are desirou of cooperation and aggravation of tension is contradictory of their interests, said Odon Kallos.

As far as the professional side of the conference is concerned, continued the head of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, important and useful lectures were heard at the session. The 18 lectures delivered were of high standard and the Soviet experts' thorough preparedness should be commended in particular. Speeches about environmental pollution as well as its prevention and defence from it were useful for both experts and laymen.

An extremely positive outcome of the conference was its decision to establish a standing work-group within the East-West committee, to consist of highly qualified businessmen from the East and the West. The work-group will deal with environment protection problems. Under the chairmanship of Johan Iangley, the Environment Protection Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce is to evaluate the outcome of the Moscow conference. The session provided a good opportunity for bilateral talks as well as for founding bases for future relations, said Odon Kallos.

A communique discussed and adopted at the closing session of the conference establishes inter alia that the representatives of the 18 participating countries concurred on the importance of the subject. They agreed that environment protection requires national, regional and international measures. It also calls for well-considered and coordinated activity.

KADAR CHAIRS MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD282112 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 28 (MTI)--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party met in a session on Thursday under the chairmanship of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC. The Central Committee discussed and approved a report on timely international issues, an account of preparations for the forthcomi g party congress, and a report on the preparations of the 6th Five-Year Plan. A communique will be issued on the session.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO SIERRA LEONE--Laszlo Dirda, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, accredited to the Republic of Sierra Leone, has presented his credentials to Dr Siaka P. Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Feb 80 p 8 AU]

INTERPRESS SAYS BREZHNEV SPEECH BASED ON DETENTE PRINCIPLES

LD281923 Warsaw PAP in English 1728 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Feb--Writing about Leonid Brenzhnev's recent speech during a meeting with Moscow voters, a Polish INTERPRESS agency commentator wrote that the deep, historical meaning and the unchanging principles of the policy of detente made up the main concept of the Soviet leader's speech.

At a time when certain Western circles aim to undermine the sense and ideas of detente, when many people have become anxious about the future of the policy of peace and cooperation, Moscow have given a clear and determined answer: "We are faithful to the programme of peace put forth by the 24th and 25th congresses of our party"--said Leonid Brezhnev. "Therefore, just like in the previous decade, we come out in the 1980's for consolidating, not destroying, detente", said the Soviet leader.

Anyone who watches international events must notice the way this programme contrasts with the military prospects of the coming decade, recently presented by the U.S. administration.

The Soviet leader stressed that the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist community will always oppose the doctrine of war hysteria and a feverish arms race with a programme of consistent struggle for peace and security and with further initiatives for halting the arms race and expanding international cooperation.

The resolutions of the 8th PUWP Congress have confirmed that this policy enjoys Poland's full support and outlines the activities of Polish diplomacy in the coming years. Edward Gierek's proposal to host a European disarmament conference in Warsaw expresses not only the Poland's principles, but also its activity.

An in-depth analysis of the international situation as presented in the Soviet leader's speech is being currently carried out in the West. Some countries, like, for instance, France, have recognized Leonid Brezhnev's words as an encouragement to continue the dialog of detente: a dialogue which is, at present, the only alternative not only for Europe but for the United States as well, concluded INTERPRESS.

BABIUCH CHAIRS CONFERENCE OF VOIVODAS, MAYORS

LD290014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A conference of voivodas and mayors was held today under the chairmanship of Premier Edward Babiuch to discuss the implementation of the eighth party congress resolutions. Edward Babiuch's speech, as well as the exchange of views, were aimed at a precise definition of tasks and conditions which the state and economic administration has to deal with in its daily effort to insure that people may, in accordance with a generally felt need, work well and effectively, and that the practice of the citizen's everyday life in all its aspects meets his desire for strong and just authority.

As a basis for work on the implementation of the eighth congress resolutions, the conference adopted the content of the program report read by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, the congress resolutions, as well as the speeches made during this highest party forum and during the nationwide discussion which preceded the congress.

The government will concentrate on issues of greatest importance for the country and its citizens. Its work will be supplemented by ministerial and voivodship measures which will be aimed, in accordance with congress resolutions, at making the economy more efficient.

In his speech, the chairman of the Council of Ministers stressed the urgency and importance of matters which are within the direct competence of local authorities and whose solution does not require additional outlays and can bring about important social results. What is especially needed is better service for clients and speedier dealing with outstanding matters in relations between citizens and authorities. A resolute campaign should be waged against all negative phenomena which, although their importance is only marginal, nevertheless evoke justified social criticism.

The government will strive to give voivodships greater independence and wider powers and also to improve the coordination of the work of central authorities and their cooperation with voivodships. This will be coupled with increased responsibility for decisions taken and working results achieved.

WRZASZCZYK ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON EXPORT MANAGEMENT

LD280952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A conference was held in Warsaw yesterday on the improvement of methods of export planning and management. The conference was attended by Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, members of the PZPR Politburo and chairman of the planning commission of the Council of Ministers; Jozef Pinkowski, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee; Zdzislaw Kurowski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat; Henryk Kisiel, minister of finance; and Ryszard Karski, first deputy minister of foreign trade and maritime economy. Other ministers and directors of 15 amalgamations and industrial organizations were also present.

The draft of new economic and financial rules in the functioning of enterprises and amalgamations specializing in export production was discussed. The rules provide for the broadening of the authority of the units, and also for the creation of incentives for the development of export and necessary resources for its intensification. Solutions adopted include main proposals and demands in this field put forward during precongress discussion and at the conference.

Experimental introduction of the new rules in 15 amalgamations and organizations will take place this year.

FRENCH PAPER REPORTS POLICE PREVENT DISSIDENTS MEETING

LD271631 Paris LE FIGARO in French 25 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[Text] For the third time in 4 weeks the Polish militia have prevented a meeting of the leaders of the "Social Self-Defense Committee" (KOR) at the home of a Polish dissident in Warsaw. Militia also intervened in Krakow to prevent a meeting of the "Students Self-Defense Committee" (SKS).

Five people were questioned. One of them was released in the evening. Furthermore, two dissidents were questioned in Gdansk on 21 February and two others in Wroclaw on 22 February.

ROMANIAN-U.S. ECONOMIC COUNCIL MEETS IN WASHINGTON

AU281832 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU

[Text] A working meeting of the financial group of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council took place in Washington. The Romanian delegation was led by Vasile Voloseniuc, chairman of the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank and chairman of the Romanian section of the Romanian-U.S. Economic Council. During the meeting the sides discussed issues of mutual interest concerning the continuous development of financial cooperation between the two countries and certain aspects of the international monetary and financial situation.

On the occasion of his visit to Washington, the head of the Romanian delegation met with John L. Moore, chairman of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, with Paul Volker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and with other officials.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MESSAGE TO JAPANESE CP CONGRESS

AU281058 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[RCP Central Committee message read by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, at the 15th JCP Congress in Tokyo--date not given]

[Text] Dear Comrades, on behalf of the RCP, its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and all working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania we extend warm comradely greetings to the delegations at the congress, to all communists and to the workers class of Japan, as well as wishes for complete success in the congress proceedings.

The RCP and the working people in our country are following with keen interest and with sentiments of friendship, esteem and militant solidarity the intensive activity carried out by the Japanese Communist Party [JCP] devoted to defending the basic interests of the workers class and of all people and to achieving progressive and revolutionary changes in the life of the Japanese society; they follow with keen interest your struggle against the reactionary and anticommunist forces, for democracy, national independence, peace and international cooperation.

We want to take this opportunity, too, to reassert our satisfaction with the positive evolution of relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity between the RCP and JCP in the development of which the discussions and meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenji Miyamoto played a decisive role. We are convinced that these relations will continue to develop in the future in the interest of deepening cooperation at various levels between Romania and Japan to the benefit of both our peoples and the cause of peace and international understanding.

Dear comrades, the Romanian communists, the working people and all our people are currently engaged with all their creative energy in the extensive activity of implementing the decisions and goals set forth by the 12th RCP Congress last November that envisage the development of the national economy at a high rate, a more active assertion of the scientific-technical revolution in all fields, the achievement of a new and better quality in the overall socioeconomic activity, an improvement in the material and cultural living standard of all our people and the strengthening of our country's independence and sovereignty.

By the end of the 1981-85 5-year plan, whose guidelines were decided by the recent party congress, Romania will have surmounted the stage of a developing country and become an average developed socialist country; thus a most important stage will be reached in the process of implementing the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

The RCP consistently acts to continuously improve social relations, to deepen and expand socialist democracy and the framework for the active and direct participation of all working people in the leadership of the entire society.

We are firmly convinced that, by insuring our country's development, at a rapid rate, on the path of socioeconomic progress, the RCP is fulfilling a highly responsible duty toward our people and, at the same time, is making an important contribution to strengthening the prestige and force of attraction of socialism and to promoting the general cause of socialism and peace.

Dear comrades, fully in keeping with its domestic policy of building socialism in our fatherland, the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania take firm action in the international arena in a spirit of great responsibility to resolve the complex problems confronting mankind by political means and to strengthen cooperation and trust among nations and build a better and more just world in keeping with the desires and aspirations for peace, progress and civilization of the peoples. In this respect we proceed from the great revolutionary and social and national changes, from the changes that have occurred in the balance of force in the international arena which forcefully demonstrates the peoples increasingly firm will to stop the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy and to live freely and independently in an atmosphere of peace and security and their will to master their national resources and riches and to decide their own destiny, without any outside interference.

At this time when contradictions between states and groups of states are sharpening, when the struggle for redividing the spheres of influence is intensifying, our party believes that everything should be done, before it is too late, to stop the dangerous trend of international tension, to determinedly reject the tendencies of resorting to the "cold war" policy, to completely eliminate the old imperialist policy of domination and diktat and to promote new, democratic relations among states and insure the continuation of the process of detente and a policy of international security, of independence, peace and cooperation among peoples.

Proceeding from these major desiderata, we are firmly and constantly acting to further develop friendship and cooperation with all the socialist states, to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the developing countries, with the nonalined countries and to expand relations with the developed capitalist countries, with all the states in the world, irrespective of their social systems in the spirit of peaceful coexistence. We base these relations on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, on fully equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and nonrecourse to the use or threat of force.

Proceeding from the fact that too little has been done to implement the Helsinki conference documents devoted to European cooperation and security, our party and state believe that it is necessary for all states and peoples to intensify efforts to achieve European security which also depends, to a great extent, on the security of all world nations. We are determined to fully contribute to the thorough preparation of the coming Madrid meeting, so that it may achieve real progress in expanding economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation among all European states and especially progress in firm actions aimed at military disengagement and disarmament, without which one cannot conceive of security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

We act firmly to stop the arms race and to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, to eliminate the phenomenon of underdevelopment and the economic gaps between states; we act to establish a new international economic order that will insure fruitful and equitable cooperation among all states, the access of all countries, especially the less advanced ones, to the achievements of modern science and technology, so as to accelerate their socioeconomic progress.

In the spirit of its rich international traditions, the RCP struggles constantly to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation with all the communist and workers parties and to achieve a new type of unity based on fully equal rights, noninterference in internal affairs, respect for each party's right to independently establish its political line, strategy and revolutionary tactics in keeping with the concrete conditions in which it acts, without any outside interference. At the same time, our party develops cooperation with the socialist, social-democratic parties, with the ruling parties in countries that have embarked upon the road of independent development, with the national liberation movements and with the progressive, revolutionary and anti-imperialist forces everywhere in the belief that unity is essential today; it guarantees the victory in the struggle for the cause of socialism and social progress, the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

Expressing the conviction that your congress proceedings and the decisions you will adopt will bring about an increasingly forceful assertion of the role played by the JCP in your people's life, we wish you, dear comrades, new successes in the struggle devoted to the ideals for progress and prosperity and for the victory of socialism and peace throughout the world.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

RADULESCU MEETS WITH JAPANESE COMMUNIST LEADER AT JCP CONGRESS

AU271927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Tokyo, (AGERPRES) 27/2/1980--Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., representative of the Romanian Communist Party to the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan, was received on Wednesday by Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of that party.

On the occasion, Kenji Miyamoto was conveyed warm friendly greetings on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu.

Kenji Miyamoto conveyed best wishes of success in all fields of activity to Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed for the good relations between the R.C.P. and the C.P.J., and the common wish was reaffirmed to further develop these relations, for the benefit of both parties and peoples, for socialism and peace in the world.

Meeting With Kyoto Communists

AU282105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Tokyo, (AGERPRES), 28/2/1980--The representative of the Romanian Communist Party to the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Japan, Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., met the executives of the Kyoto Prefecture organization of the C.P.J.

During the meeting, they had a talk in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the experience of the Japanese communist was imparted, and mutual feelings of friendship and solidarity were highlighted.

A meeting with communists of the Kyoto Prefecture was organized. In his address on the occasion, Gheorghe Radulescu highlighted the good relations between the R.C.P. and the C.P.J., reaffirming the firm wish of the R.C.P. to develop as much as possible these relations, in the interest of the two peoples, of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

RCP MESSAGE TO BANGLADESH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU281309 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Message from RCP Central Committee to the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Bangladesh]

[Text] On behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we want to convey to the congress participants and to all members of the Communist Party of Bangladesh [CPB] cordial and friendly greetings, together with our wishes for success for the proceedings of your party's national forum, and for the endeavors to implement the decisions that will be adopted for the benefit, happiness and prosperity of the masses.

At the same time, we want to convey a message of solidarity with the legitimate struggle of your friendly people devoted to consolidating the country's political and economic independence, to enforcing its sovereign right to freely choose its path of development, without any foreign interference, and to building a better and more just society, for the triumph of the ideals of freedom, democracy, progress and international peace and understanding.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPB--based on mutual esteem and respect, respect for the principles of independence, noninterference in internal affairs, and each party's right to freely establish its domestic and foreign policies, and its revolutionary strategy and tactics in accordance with the conditions in which it works--are developing, in the interests of both peoples. We want to assure you that, as far as we are concerned, our party will actively struggle to make these relations bring a consistent and marked contribution to expanding and deepening the cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh in the most varied areas, for the benefit of our countries and the cause of economic and social progress, and peace, security and cooperation among people.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

NICULESCU MEETS WITH BANGLADESH LEADERS IN DACCA

AU272201 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Shah Azizur Rahman, prime minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, received Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, who is in Dacca at the head of a Romanian Government delegation. On the occasion the two sides reviewed the current stage of bilateral relations and their development prospects, particularly in the field of trade exchanges and economic cooperation, in accordance with the decision adopted by the two countries at the highest level.

Comrade Paul Niculescu also met Shamsul Haq, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and exchanged views and information on certain current aspects of contemporary life. They pointed out the determination of the two countries to continue to expand the cooperation between Romania and Bangladesh at the international level.

Meeting With Finance Minister

AU281837 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The Romanian governmental delegation led by Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, who paid a visit to Bangladesh, had official talks with a governmental delegation of the host country led by Mirza Nurul Huda, minister of finance. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere of mutual esteem and respect.

The delegation examined the current stage of economic relations between the two countries and their development prospects. At the end of the visit, the heads of the two delegations signed a document on the main ventures for the coming period aimed at insuring a significant increase in bilateral economic exchanges.

NICULESCU MEETS THAI COUNTERPART IN BANGKOK

AU291020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 29 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bangkok (AGERPRES) 29/2/1980--Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of finance, paid a short visit to Bangkok where he had an interview with General Lek Naeomali, Thai deputy prime minister. During the interview they analyzed the current stage of bilateral relations, mainly the economic ones, as well as the prospects for their development. Both sides expressed their wish to expand and intensify both commercial exchanges and production cooperation. At the same time, they exchanged views on some problems of contemporary life underlining the necessity to intensify the Romanian-Thai collaboration on an international plane.

HUA GUOFENG RECEIVES DEPUTY PREMIER BURTICA

AU272120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1928 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Beijing, (AGERPRES) 27/2/1980--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the C.C. of the Chinese Communist Party, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, received on February 27 Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Cornel Burtica conveyed warm greetings and wishes of good health to Hua Guofeng, to the other comrades of the party and state leadership on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as wishes of fresh successes to the Chinese people in implementing the party programme for the manysided socialist modernization of their homeland.

Thanking for the message, Hua Guofeng conveyed friendly greetings to Nicolae Ceausescu, to the other comrades of the party and state leadership of Romania, as well as warmest wishes of good health, of ever greater successes in the highly responsible activity devoted to Socialist Romania's continuous flourishing on his behalf, on behalf of the C.C. of the C.C.P., of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Satisfaction was expressed during the talks at the good relations of friendship and close collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, grounded on mutual esteem and respect, stress being laid on the significance of the meeting and talks Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng had in Beijing and Bucharest for the steady development and diversification of the bilateral collaboration in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and in other fields of activity. Emphasis was placed on the determination to further the translation into fact of the agreements reached on those occasions, in view of expanding the Romanian-Chinese relations on multiple planes, in the interest of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and socialism in the world.

Questions of the current international situation were also approached, the resolve of Romania and of China being highlighted to continually strengthen their friendship, solidarity and collaboration, to make an ever more active contribution to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. To the consolidation of international peace, security and collaboration and sovereignty, progress and peace of all nations of the world.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Meeting With Other Officials

AU282041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Beijing, AGERPRES, 28/2/1980--Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, conducted talks in Beijing with Yu Qiuli, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, over February 27-28.

During the talks examined were aspects of the development of the collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China. The two sides exchanged views on some current international issues.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual esteem and understanding.

Attending were Aurel Duma, member of the CC of the RCP, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Liu Xinquan, deputy head of the foreign affairs section of the CC of the CCP, Wang Youping, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China.

Florea Dumitrescu, member of the CC of the RCP, Romania's ambassador in Beijing, and Chen Shuliang, People's China's ambassador in Bucharest were also present.

ITALY'S ZAMBERLETTI MEETS CEAUSESCU, GRANTS INTERVIEW

AU282053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/2/1980--After calling on President Nicolae Ceausescu, Giuseppe Zamberletti, undersecretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, declared, in an interview published today by weekly LUMEA, that in Bucharest he found a particularly important meeting place for evaluations to meet not only the interests of the two countries, but also those of peace the world over. Showing that he had come to Romania "at a difficult time for the destiny of peace and detente" the Italian guest noted: "The visit was useful as it not only occasioned an exchange of opinions and an evaluation of the international situation, but also allowed us to talk in a cordial, sincere atmosphere, about things to be done in order to avoid inertia, about they may problems should be faced and solved, however serious and difficult they may be".

"I must say the result of my mission was particularly positive", said he, mentioning that he had "intense talks" at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a "long interesting interview" with President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Giuseppe Zamberletti considered the Romanian-Italian relations to be very good, "both as regards our economic relations and our common sensitivity as to the great problems of the international situation". He also showed that all conditions existed for best relations of collaboration to develop between Romania and Italy.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE KUWAITI OFFICIALS ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

Ceausescu Message to Amir

AU271401 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 25 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to the Amir of Kuwait]

[Text] To His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait:

On the occasion of the national anniversary of the State of Kuwait, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, I want to convey to you sincere congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness, and for the well-being and progress of the friendly Kuwaiti people.

I want to express my conviction that the good relations established between our countries will continuously develop, in the interests and for the benefit of both peoples, and of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Verdet Telegram to Premier

AU271402 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 25 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, sent a telegram to His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister of the State of Kuwait, conveying to him warm congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of his country's national anniversary.

DECREE ISSUED ON PURCHASE OF PRECIOUS METALS

AU281020 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Feb 80 p 2 AU

["Presidential Decree on Prices for the Purchase of Gold, Platinum and Silver From Private Persons"]

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1--The National Bank of the Socialist Republic of Romania purchases precious metals--gold, platinum and silver--directly from private sellers at the following prices:

A) Gold: 150.000 lei/gram of 24 carat fine gold; 112.50 lei/gram for 18 carat gold; 87.50 lei/gram for 14 carat gold.

B) Platinum: 180 lei/gram for fine platinum.

C) Silver: 7.50 lei/gram for fine silver.

For other qualities prices are established in accordance with the content of fine precious metal.

In accordance with Annex No 1, a higher price is paid for gold coins negotiable on international markets at a price higher than the price commanded by their fine gold content.

Article 2--Very elaborate gold and platinum jewelry is purchased by specialized state trade units at the prices set out in Article 1, plus the increases stipulated in Annex No 2.

Precious stones mounted in elaborate gold and platinum jewelry are purchased at the legal prices.

The specialized state trade units shall withhold a 3-percent commission from the value of the jewelry purchased to cover expenses.

The jewelry purchased is turned over to the National Bank of the Socialist Republic of Romania at the prices stipulated in paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 3--Private persons selling precious metals--gold and platinum--in the conditions stipulated in Articles 1 and 2 are granted 10 percent of the amount due them in freely convertible currency, calculated at the noncommercial rate of 12 lei per U.S. dollar.

The hard currency obtained in accordance with the preceding paragraph shall be deposited in personal accounts at the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank or at the National Bank, and shall be used in accordance with legal provisions.

Article 4--The differences between the purchase prices envisaged in Articles 1 and 2 and the official purchase prices of the National Bank of the Socialist Republic of Romania will be made up from the state budget.

Article 5--The provisions stipulated in Articles 1 and 2 and Article 3 paragraph 1 apply to foreign citizens as well.

Article 6--The purchase prices for precious metals--gold, platinum, silver--established under the present decree also apply in the case of compliance by private persons with the obligation to turn over precious metals and stones as per decree No 244/1978.

Article 7--The following are rescinded on the date of enactment of the present decree:

--Decision No 754 of the Council of Ministers of 14 June 1960 authorizing the Bijuteria state enterprise to purchase gold in the form of coins and ingots;

--Decision No 178 of the Council of Ministers of 30 January 1969 on the premium granted for purchase of gold from private persons in the form of coins, medals and ingots, and any other conflicting provisions.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE ON PRIVATE GOLD PROSPECTING

AU280835 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Feb 80 p 2 AU

["Decree on the Extraction and Utilization of Gold From Alluvial Sands" issued by the State Council]

[Text] The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1--Private unemployed persons, pensioners and dependents, hereafter to be known as authorized persons, may be licensed to extract and use gold from alluvial sands, under the stipulations of the present decree.

Article 2--Persons pensioned for age or disability, war invalids and pensioners for grade I and II disability may extract and use gold from alluvial sands by accumulation of their pension, including additional pensions, with the money rights resulting from the provisions of the present decree.

Article 3--The gold and silver ores, verified by laboratory tests, shall be delivered by the authorized persons and taken over by mining enterprises designated by the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology every 10 days or whenever necessary, at the price of 150 lei for one gram of fine gold and 7.50 lei for one gram of fine silver.

The income derived by authorized persons under the present decree is not subject to taxation.

Article 4--Persons discovering new, hitherto unknown areas of gold and silver alluvial sands are obligated to report the find to mining enterprises or people's councils.

Article 5--Alluvial sand extraction and use are exempted from the water use authorization.

Article 6--The recipient mining enterprises are obligated to perform all operations pertaining to mining and metallurgical processing, at minimal cost and without exceeding their level of planned expenditures; they are not permitted to hire additional personnel.

Article 7--The Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology shall organize the extraction and use of gold from alluvial sands.

After 1 year of experimental application of the provisions of the present decree, the Ministry of Mines, Petroleum and Geology, the Ministry of Finance and the National Bank of the Socialist Republic of Romania shall report on the results obtained and suggest measures accordingly.

Article 8--The extraction and use of gold from alluvial sands shall be governed by the appended regulations, which constitute an integral part of the present decree.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU DECORATES POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEMBER RAUTU

AU281840 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU

[Text] At a festive ceremony today, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, decorated Comrade Leonte Rautu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Leadership Council and rector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, with the star of the Socialist Republic of Romania first class. The award was conferred by presidential decree for Comrade Leonte Rautu's contribution to implementing the party-state policy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in our fatherland on his 70th birthday. The ceremony was attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrades Iosif Banc, Emil Bobu, Virgil Cazacu, Nicolae Constantin,Constantin Dascalescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Cornelia Filipas, Petre Lupu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Mihai Gere, Ion Ionita, Ana Muresan, Elena Nae, Ion Ursu, Richard Winter, Dumitru Popa and Ilie Radulescu.

In his speech Comrade Leonte Rauth expressed profound gratitude to the party-state leadership and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu personally for this high distinction. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu then warmly congratulated Comrade Leonte Rautu. The party-state leaders also congratulated him and wished him much health, happiness and new successes in his activity.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BUCHAREST INDUSTRIAL UNITS

AU280945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 28 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/2/1980--President Nicolae Ceausescu started a working visit to industrial units in Bucharest this morning.

The first unit visited was the machine-tool and plant enterprise on the "23 August" industrial platform.

The Romanian head of state's visit continues.

[Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1400 GMT on 28 February carries a report on the visit which adds that Ceausescu was accompanied by "Comrades Iosif Banc, Constantin Dascalescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana and Ilie Radulescu."]

Visit Continues

AU291010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0928 GMT 29 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/2/1980--President Nicolae Ceausescu continues this morning the working visit he started yesterday in Bucharest industrial units. The dialogue conducted by the Romanian head of state with experts and responsible factors focuses on establishing most efficient means for the improvement of the economic activity, for the attainment of all targets of the current five-year plan in the light of the recommendations of the working conference at the CC of the RCP held early this week.

The series of today's meetings of President Ceausescu started at the mechanical enterprise of chemical equipment, a modern unit meant to contribute to the technical endowment of the chemical industry, an important branch of the national economy. The Romanian head of state's visit continues.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION COOPERATIVES UNION HOLDS PLENUM

AU271954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/2/1980--The plenary meeting of the Council of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms took place in Bucharest on Wednesday.

During the plenary meeting, debated were the tasks incumbent on cooperative farm units in light of the objectives set during the meeting held at the C.C. of the R.C.P. on February 25 and 26, the measures to be undertaken for the good unfolding of farm operation, for the implementation of the plan provisions for this year.

The plenary meeting debated the proposals regarding the improvement of the statutes of the producer cooperative farm, of the inter-cooperative economic association, cooperation and association of producer cooperative farms with state units or with consumer cooperatives, as well as the proposals regarding the improvement of the statute of the joint state and cooperative agro-industrial council with a view to bringing them in concordance with the laws and normative acts that have come into force in the last few years. The plenary meeting unanimously adopted the proposals regarding the improvement of statutes. At the same time, the plenary meeting analysed the way in which the cooperative units and the other collective management bodies in cooperative agriculture deal with the solving of the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications of the working people in farm units and set measures aimed at improving the activity in this domain.

BRIEFS

WRITERS AGREEMENT WITH SYRIA--A cooperation agreement was signed today in Bucharest between the writers' unions of Romania and Syria for the 1980-81 period. The document envisages exchange visits by writers, exchanges of documentary material and publications, designed to promote a better understanding of the literary life in Romania and Syria, and translations from the literature of the two countries. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service 1400 GMT 25 Feb 80 AU]

TITO'S STATE OF HEALTH SHOWS NO SIGN OF IMPROVEMENT

LD291120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1111 GMT 29 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Although the necessary measures of intensive treatment continue, the general state of health of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito is showing no sign of improvement.

[Signed] The Doctor's Council

SOVIET PRESS CITED ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD281906 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1632 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, Feb. 28 (TANJUG)--A new claim about U.S. responsibility for unrests that shook Kabul and the interior of Afghanistan in recent days has come up in Moscow. Commentators here claim it was not by chance that clashes, strike of shopkeepers and shootout in the night broke out just on Feb. 21, or immediately after the Carter government's ultimatum to Moscow to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan until Feb. 20 ran out.

Referring to captured materials and testimonies of the rebels taken prisoner, the Moscow PRAVDA writes today that involved was a counter-revolutionary rebellion in the making all over the country. The paper sees the Kabul developments as a prologue to the rebellion so conceived. Judging by authoritative statements and comments in Moscow, the U.S. demand for withdrawal has not the slightest bit changed the plans for the stay of the Soviet military forces in Afghanistan, and the resolution of the U.N. General Assembly has not influenced them either.

For the present, there are no confirmations in Moscow that the time for the start of withdrawal is coming nearer. On the contrary, the Soviet observers see the Kabul unrests as another proof that foreign powers, with the U.S. as their leader, do not renounce meddling in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. This is only to say that reasons for the continuation of the Soviet military action have been corroborated once again. Otherwise, Moscow claims that the Kabul situation has been returning to normal further.

The newspaper of the Soviet Armed Forces, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, today confirms that clashes have been fought in the north and east of Afghanistan recently. "The armed bandits block roads, disturb the transport of necessary goods, terrorize peasants", this newspaper reports, without mentioning the role of the Soviet military forces in that situation.

MINIC, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COUNCIL REVIEW WORLD SITUATION

LD281700 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session of the Federal Council for International Relations was held in Belgrade today, chaired by Milos Minic, at which the development of the international situation and the international position and policy of the SFRY was reviewed. The introductory report was delivered by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, while Dr Rikard Stajner spoke about current economic issues, with particular reference to the recent UNIDO conference held in New Delhi.

During a broad debate it was stated at the council session that the present international situation is very complex, worrying, tense and burdened by numerous existing and potential flashpoints, as well as by many unsettled essential international issues.

It was pointed out at the session that the deterioration in the international situation, which is demonstrated in particular by the issue of the so-called Euromissiles and the events concerning Afghanistan, has resulted in conditions coming from an already lengthy negative development in international relations. This is primarily reflected in the increased competition between the great powers and blocs to consolidate or expand their positions and spheres of influence and to safeguard power and raw material resources. The "defense of vital interests" or "the interests of national security" are already discussed openly today in this connection. The deterioration in the international situation can also be seen, it was stated in the council, in the increasingly frequent application of the policy of force, military interventions against independent and nonalined countries, pressure and interference, also in the intensification of the race to develop first-class military technology and armaments, and in the stagnation and shrinking of detente.

The widening of tension is apparent not only in the political and military spheres of international relations but also in the economic, sporting and other spheres, and in the aggravation of economic difficulties and the crisis of world economic relations as well as in the absence of any essential progress in settling the burning problems of developing countries. The participants of the session particularly stressed that such an unfavorable development of the international situation threatens most of the nonalined and developing countries.

In the light of this situation it is becoming increasingly clear that resorting to so-called local wars and interventions has considerably broader, global consequences, containing in it the danger of clashes of much broader dimensions flaring up. It has been shown, it was emphasized in this connection, that bloc policy and competition as well as the bloc concept of detente does not bring peace and settlement of the accumulated contradictions and problems of the modern world, but the opposite.

On the other hand, as many participants at the session stated, opposition to the policy of force, hegemony, interference and military interventions is growing. At the same time awareness is being strengthened that detente is indissoluble and that it is necessary for detente to encompass all spheres of international relations and all regions of the world. In other words, awareness is growing of the need for universal detente and of the need for all countries to take an active part in resolving world problems. In addition, the struggle of peoples for political, social and economic emancipation, for freedom, independence and progress in the world is ceaselessly broadening. These trends, it was stressed in the council, facilitate and give broad scope for the organized activity of the nonalined movement, the United Nations and all other leading international factors for the preservation of peace, the breathing of life into detente and the settlement of acute international problems.

Attention was drawn in the council to the need for the whole international community and all countries as well as all progressive and peaceful forces to advocate the overcoming of the current dangerous international situation and, within this framework, the renewal of detente and its development as a universal process for the strengthening of peace and security in the world, for this is today the sole rational alternative. In this sense, it was particularly emphasized that the greatest efforts and agreement making on the international level are necessary, primarily within the framework of the United Nations Organization, in order to incapacitate the policy of intervention, force and interference for any reasons, in order to speed up the settlement of crises flashpoints and to insure respect for the independence and sovereignty of all peoples and for their right to settle their own internal affairs and decide on their own development.

In this connection, the important and irreplaceable role of nonalined policy was underlined. The conviction was expressed that the nonalined movement, despite pressures from the blocs and great powers upon nonalined countries and developing countries, and despite a certain restraint which has recently been manifested by a number of nonalined countries, will maintain and consolidate its unity on the basis of the basic authentic principles, goals and criteria of the nonalined policy.

It is in this present situation, the speakers at the council session stressed, that we must develop the broadest possible consultations between nonalined countries with the aim of reaching agreements on future activities. It was also stated that we must advocate that the nonalined policy and movement should function actively as an independent factor in all directions making up the essence of that policy. At the same time the nonalined countries must strengthen their cooperation in all spheres, regardless of the existence of understandable and objective differences between individual members of the movement in their views of certain aspects of the international situation or of individual international problems. It was pointed out in this regard that the nonalined movement has recently initiated important actions in the General Assembly and the Security Council, and that it functions as an influential and responsible moral and political factor in thwarting the military competition of the great powers and blocs. Emphasis was laid on the importance of the initiative made by the nonalined countries in the United Nations Organization for adoping a declaration on the principles of noninterference and nonintervention in the affairs of other states.

The council meeting assessed that the deteriorated international situation also negatively affected moves to establish new economic relations in the world, noting in particular the unwillingness of developed countries to make the necessary contributions needed to solve this key international problem. The council expressed deep displeasure at the failure of the recent UNIDO meeting in New Delhi. This, the council felt, was due to the stand adopted by the developed countries which had not shown the minimum of political will to solve the problem of industrialization as the main condition for development in developing countries. There was no cooperation or agreements between the developing and developed countries. It was pointed out that the nonalined and developing countries' cooperation and activity should be increased in order to implement the decisions of the sixth conference in Havana and the agreement on a common approach. This would insure the success of the special session of the General Assembly on a new international economic order and the adoption of a strategy for the third decade of development and global negotiations.

During the discussion, the session participants positively assessed the interest of East and West European countries in preserving and continuing the policy of detente in Europe, as well as the role the countries of Europe could play on a wider plane in this respect. The council expressed support for the widest possible consultations between all interested countries and forces in connection with this autumn's Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe.

The session participants devoted a considerable part of today's debate to Yugoslavia's international position and policy. It was emphasized that because of its important geographic position, its specific internal development and independent foreign policy, Yugoslavia had always been the subject of great interest and also of various external pressures. It was stressed that at present it has become very clear that the world appreciated the role and policy of Comrade Tito and our country, and that the world is very interested that nonalined Yugoslavia, as a factor of stability and peace in Europe and further afield, should continue to play an active and constructive role in international affairs.

The session emphasized that our independent and nonalined foreign policy, our self-managing socialist development, our policy of full equality and brotherhood and unity of all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, as well as our readiness to defend our freedom and achievements, represented the source of our strength and reputation in the world. Within this framework and from the point of view of strengthening the international position of our country, the importance of consistent implementation of measures of economic stabilization and development, as well as of faster economic development of less developed areas, was emphasized.

The council emphasized the permanent orientation of nonalined Yugoslavia, on the platform of the policy of nonalinement, to work for the creation of a new system of political and economic relations in the world based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and respect for the independence and equality of all countries and peoples, and for their right to their own social system and development. In keeping with these principles Yugoslavia wishes to develop friendly relations and cooperation with all countries and to strengthen and develop good relations with all its neighbors.

REPUBLICAN COUNCILS DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, POLICY

LD270652 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1931 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 26 (TANJUG)--The republican councils for international relations of the Yugoslav constituent republics of Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro and Croatia, which held sessions in the respective republican capitals today, discussed topical international questions and Yugoslavia's foreign policy activity.

The councils noted that Yugoslavia enjoys high prestige in the world, particularly due to its non-aligned policy. They also noted that the great respect for President Tito has once again been manifested virtually in all parts of the world. The policy of force, pressure and armed intervention in international relations as condemned at the sessions and the right of country and nation independently to decide on its future upheld.

It was stressed that non-aligned and developing countries condemn all forms of interference in the internal affairs of other countries. [Word indistinct] was given to all actions directed against the further bloc division of the world. Concern was expressed over the limiting of detente and growing economic [word indistinct] in the world. The republican councils for international relations of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Montenegro discussed in particular new forms of mutually useful economic and other forms of cooperation between the republics and friendly Arab countries. The councils gave support the just struggle of the Palestinian people for the creation of its own state.

The Montenegrin republican Council for International Relations also discussed the need for the republic's broader cooperation with the United States, particularly in tourism, industrial cooperation and trade.

EEC'S ROY JENKINS LAUDS NEW AGREEMENT DURING BELGRADE VISIT

Talks With Djuranovic

LD281836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1556 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--During talks this morning, which lasted 2 and 1/2 hours, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of the European Communities, emphasized the wideness and importance of possibilities opened to our country and the European communities and its members for the development of comprehensive cooperation in all fields and for the elimination of difficulties which up to now have accompanied their economic relations.

During the talks, mutual satisfaction was expressed about the successful conclusion of talks between the SFRY and the European communities which resulted in the recently initialed agreement on long-term economic cooperation. The important thing, it was said, is that the new agreement, whose provisions on trade will apply beginning 1 July this year is based on the principles of the mutual declaration of December 1976 which emphasizes that Yugoslavia is a nonalined, socialist, European and Mediterranean country and a member of the Group of 77 of the developing countries.

The new agreement is an expression of the mutual desire to open wider prospects for economic, financial and other cooperation. It is emphasized in this connection that greater efforts should be made on both sides to check the present negative tendencies toward increasing the trade deficit at Yugoslavia's expense. It is considered that this can especially be achieved by increasing Yugoslav exports to the markets of the communities, as well as to the markets of the third countries, especially developing countries, and by taking advantage of all possibilities provided by the new agreement.

Djuranovic and Jenkins especially emphasized that Yugoslavia and the EEC, including its members, should look to the future and to the implementation of the provisions of the new agreement in order to strengthen and expand cooperation further, which is, it is emphasized, in the mutual long-term interest.

The Yugoslav side expressed during the talks its interest in the fact that the European community, on admission of new members, takes into account the provisions of the agreement and our country's desire that their entry into the community will not represent an obstacle to the further development of the present successful economic and other cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries.

It has been learned that an agreement was reached during the talks, at the proposal of the president of the Commission of European Communities, that the EEC should open a mission in Belgrade. It is also envisaged that the first meeting of the mixed committee, that is of the council for cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC, will be held in the autumn.

The visit by Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of European Communities (for instance the European Economic Community, the European Coal and Steel Community and EURATOM), to Yugoslavia is considered to be a contribution to the establishment of still better mutual understanding and strengthening of the basis of cooperation between our country and the EEC and its members, in keeping with the principles which has marked it from the beginning. This is the first visit by Roy Jenkins to Yugoslavia since he was British ambassador to Yugoslavia three decades ago.

The talks were attended by Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council and head of the Yugoslav delegation at the talks with the EEC; Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Bora Jevtic, Yugoslav ambassador to the EEC; Nikola Cicanovic, adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council for foreign affairs; Sir Roy Denman, director general of the EEC for external affairs; and Crispin Tickell, chief of cabinet to the president of the Commission of the European Communities.

After the talks, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, gave a dinner in the Croatian Lounge of the Palace of the Federation in honor of Roy Jenkins during which toasts were exchanged between the two presidents. In the afternoon, Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of European Communities, held a meeting with Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, while in the evening he is expected to be received by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia.

Dinner Toasts on Cooperation

LD282148 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

["From the Toasts at the Formal Dinner in Honor of Roy Jenkins--Promotion of Relations While Respecting Specific Conditions"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--The new agreement on long-term economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC which was initialed in Brussels on Monday represents a major result after decades of talks, a result with which both sides can be satisfied, Veselin Djuranovic and Roy Jenkins emphasized in their toasts at the formal dinner given today by the president of the Federal Executive Council in honor of the president of the Commission of European Communities in the Croatian Lounge of the Palace of the Federation. The two presidents especially emphasized the unique character of this agreement because it takes into account the specific features of the two sides: Yugoslavia, as a nonalined, European, Mediterranean and developing country, and the EEC, as the biggest trading power in the world.

"I am convinced that the new agreement is the result of the mutual desire to develop and promote cooperation in fields of mutual interest, in order to establish more stable, balancedand equal mutual relations, Veselin Djuranovic said in his toast in honour of his guest, Roy Jenkins. Apart from the undoubted economic advantages which will be gained by both sides on the basis of this agreement, this document also has special importance because it contains the principles embodied in our joint declaration in 1976."

Emphasizing that Yugoslavia, which is building its economic relations with all partners throughout the world on the basis of mutual respect for interests and possibilities, sees in the EEC an important economic partner, while Yugoslavia itself represents an important partner for the community, Djuranovic stressed the need to make "further, mutual efforts to solve those problems for which the new agreement has not found completely satisfactory solutions." "During the talks," Djuranovic said, "we emphasized the wider, European significance in the establishment of equal, stable and balanced relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC apart from the economic terms provided by this agreement. The agreement which we have reached represents a contribution to the stability of cooperation in Europe... This, our mutual contribution to the general improvement of international relations, is especially important as we are in a period of dangerous deterioration of international relations which seriously threatens the process of detente."

Speaking about the inequitable economic relations in the world, Djuranovic emphasized that the postponement of essential solutions is not in the interest of the industrially developed countries and that it is necessary more than in earlier years, under conditions of increased interdependence in economic development, to make real efforts to solve the problems and needs of the developing countries.

"We consider that the preparations and successful outcome of the special session of the UN General Assembly, which is to adopt an international strategy on the third decade of development and to start off global talks on international cooperation for development, are one of the most important direct tasks of the world community in the field of international economic relations. The success of the dialog between the industrially developed and the developing countries will represent the greatest contribution to the policy of peace in the world and to the revival of the process of detente which is now threatened and whose permanence and long-term existence can only be insured if it embraces all regions of the world and the most important international problems in the solution on which all countries must participate on an equal footing," Djuranovic said.

In reply to the toast Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of European Communities, with inspired words first emphasized his personal satisfaction that, for the first time after 30 years, he came to Belgrade at a very important moment for relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC. He said that those relations had undergone an important development in the past few years, from two earlier agreements to this latest one, from the Most Favored Nation status granted to Yugoslavia to an equal partner, from the wish to promote trade to a very sizeable trade exchange and to the creation of a joint committee.

"The agreement which we initialed in Brussels on Monday brought us results after long negotiations, results with which we can be pleased and proud," Jenkins said. In his toast, he recalled President Tito's words 2 years ago that the existence of differences between individual countries, the differences in their social systems, size, power or foreign policy, should not prevent the development of international cooperation.

"This is the spirit which permeated the course of our talks and which has prevailed in relations between Yugoslavia and the community.

"Our new agreement is in fact a unique text, regardless of the large number of economic agreements which the community has with a number of countries, because it takes into account the specific features of the EEC as the biggest trading bloc in the world and of Yugoslavia as a nonalined,European, Mediterranean and developing country."

Jenkins emphasized that the international position of Yugoslavia is really exceptional, not only because of the specific character of its position in the world but also because no other country with which the community has an agreement can be compared with it and because it plays an outstanding role as a founder and leading country in the nonalined movement.

"There exists, however, yet another factor which carries considerable weight in our relations," Jenkins said. "Of course we must increase trade, promote our cooperation, introduce new forms of consultations and respect the specific character of each other's positions... However, in this generation, West Europeans know a great deal about Yugoslavia and the Yugoslavs a great deal about Western Europe. Our links are not only diplomatic and political, they are also links between people," Jenkins concluded.

Apart from the participants in the official talks the formal dinner was also attended by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Alberto Cavaglieri, the ambassador of Italy, the country which is presently presiding over the European Communities; and other figures.

Discussion With Vrhovec

LD282156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, this afternoon received Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of the European Communities, who is on an official visit to our country at the invitation of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

In the exchange of views on mutual relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC particular emphasis was laid on the significance of a successful conclusion to the negotiations on long-term economic cooperation and the conviction was expressed that the agreement which had just been initialed would enable its further promotion in all the spheres envisaged.

Josip Vrhovec and Roy Jenkins also exchanged views on topical international questions. They expressed concern at the threat to the process of relaxation of tension in Europe and the world following the latest sharpening of the international situation, and they expressed hope for the success of efforts to strengthen detente in Europe and in the Mediterranean area, as well as the success of preparations for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Meeting with Markovic

LD282158 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1859 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, received Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission of the European Communities, in the Palace of the Federation this evening. In their talk, which lasted 1 hour, the two presidents expressed mutual satisfaction at the successful negotiations and initialing of the agreement on long-term economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European communities. They confirmed that both sides need to make constant efforts in order to carry out the spirit and letter of the agreement as completely and consistently as possible.

The guests expressed interest in our sociopolitical, particularly the assembly, system and in the work method of the delegations in the federation as well as in the republics and provinces, with which President Markovic acquainted them in detail. In the course of the talks the desire of both sides for the existing useful cooperation between the SFRY Assembly and the European Parliament to develop and expand in the future was expressed.

Stojan Andov, Bogdan Crnobrnja, Kazimir Vidas, Sir Roy Denman and Crispin Tickell, also took part in the talks.

ADDITION TO JOINT STATEMENT ON VRHOVEC BANGLADESH VISIT

The following addition to the item entitled "Further Reportage on Vrhovec's Visit to Bangladesh, India" subtitled "Joint Statement in Bangladesh," published in the 27 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page I 2, was taken from a TANJUG report on the joint statement published in LJUBLJANA DELO of 26 February:

Page I 3, add after fourth paragraph: They supported a rapid implementation of the UN General Assembly's resolution on introducing a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean, while particularly taking into account the strained international situation.

The two ministers devoted special attention to the current unequitable and unfair economic system in the world. They expressed their disappointment over the fact that no great progress could be felt in introducing new and more just economic relations in the world, and also over the fact that the developed countries are not prepared to contribute their appropriate share to the settlement of this extremely important international question. They stressed that the nonalined countries must intensify their common efforts and establish even closer cooperation; thus these countries would ensure the success of the coming special session of the General Assembly on a new international economic system, on the third decade of development and on general negotiations.

The two ministers stressed that it is necessary to implement immediately the decisions of the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonalined countries in Havana on strengthening mutual cooperation and on relying on one's own forces.

Considering the international situation, the two ministers agreed that at this moment it is essential for the international community to make efforts to halt the current unfavorable trends in international relations, which result from the rivalry between the two military blocs.

The nonalined countries, which are most frequently exposed to foreign interference intevention and the use of force, should make greater efforts and should, on the basis of nonalinement, take initiatives aimed at removing the danger threatening the world.

The Bangladesh and the Yugoslav foreign ministers stressed that the policy of nonalinement and the nonalined movement, which have proved themselves as a positive and strong factor in the struggle for peace, stability and equitable relations in the world, should provide a program for a common action of all countries in strengthening peaceful coexistence, the process of detente and in solving problems in a peaceful manner. In connection with reaching peace, stability and progress in the world the two ministers drew attention to the irreplaceable role of the United Nations to whose universality the nonalined countries have contributed most. The two ministers believe that in international relations it is necesssary to consistently respect the UN Charter, particularly the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, respect for different social, economic and political systems in the world and the fact that the imposition of an alien will on sovereign countries is not permitted.

The statement also stressed the importance of the initiative for adopting a declaration on the principles of noninterference and nonintervention in the affairs of other countries, on the basis of their sixth summit conference the nonalined countries set forth this initiative at the 24th UN General Assembly Session. The two ministers stressed that the acceptance of these principles in international relations would be of great importance in the present world situation.

Both sides agreed in their assessment that the process of detente could only be a great impetus for peace and security in the world if this process is really general and if it reaches all fields and areas of international life. For this reason the two ministers believe that this process in Europe must be closely linked with a general relaxation of tension in the world. The two ministers also acquainted themselves with the policy of Bangladesh and Yugoslavia and they stressed that the efforts of the two countries are based on the principles of nonalinement, directed toward strengthening peace, understanding, cooperation and development of good-neighborly relations on the basis of sovereign equality.

Both sides also expressed satisfaction that all relations between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh are constantly and favorably developing and that they are based on close links of friendship and respect between the peoples of the two countries. The two sides reiterated the readiness of their governments to deepen their bilateral cooperation and to strengthen the links in the economic, cultural, scientific, technical and other fields.

The two ministers also expressed their satisfaction over the fact that the present visit of the federal secretary for foreign affairs to Bangladesh has contributed to the further consolidation of bilateral relations and to the strengthening of the Yugoslav-Bangladesh friendship and understanding. Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec expressed thanks to Shamsul Haq for his hospitality and invited him to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The minister accepted the invitation with satisfaction.

KOLISEVSKI RECEIVES ALGERIAN AWARD FOR TITO

ID281950 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1656 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Feb. 28 (TANJUG)--Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and secretary-general of the National Liberation Front (FLN) party, has conferred the gold plaque of Algeria on Yugoslav President Tito on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Algerian revolution.

Abdul Hamid Adjali, Algerian ambassador in Belgrade, presented this highest Algerian tribute today to Lazar Kolisevski, vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, for President Tito. This is a special form of the highest personal homage to President Tito that symbolizes the deep ties of friendship and solidarity between th two countries, Ambassador Adjali said, pointing out, "this is also a tribute for Pr lent Tito's huge personal contribution to the struggle for peace, freedom and indepen e for all countries and peoples, for justice and nonalignment".

Thanking on behalf of President Tito, Vice-President Kolisevski said, "we are receiving this as an expression of deep affinities between our two revolutions, of sincere and firm friendship between the peoples of the two countries and their ties in the joint struggle for a better future for mankind, in the spirit and on the bases of the principles and goals of the nonaligned movement".

From the very outset, President Tito has been working for a steady strengthening, all-round development and deepening of friendly Yugoslav-Algerian relations and cooperation, Vice-President Kolisevski said, emphasizing it will remain in the future so.

BRITISH HINDERING YUGOSLAV JOURNALISTS IN RHODESIA

ID281843 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Salisbury--The British authorities in Salisbury are hindering successful and complete reporting by a team of Yugoslav journalists convering the elections in southern Rhodesia. After several weeks of waiting the British authori es issued visas, valid only until 1 March, to special correspondents of Zagreb's VJESNIK, Zagreb radio, a Novi Sad television team and two TANJUG correspondents. At the same time, they were informed that the regulations on entry into the country are "very strict" and that the authorities cannot promise them an extension of the visas. They were practically asked to leave Salisbury 3 days before the final announcement of the election results.

Meanwhile over 600 reporters from the Western world and some nonalined countries will remain in Salisbury.

FEDERAL CHAMBER: ECONOMIZING NECESSARY IN 1980 PARLIAMENTARY VISITS

LD281344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1245 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In drawing up the program of parliamentary visits for this year particular attention has been paid to making economies. When this programme was adopted it was agreed at the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber session, inter alia, that visits by our delegations should last up to 3 days where possible, and that SFRY Assembly delegations be composed of 3-5 members, a delegation secretary and an interpreter. All our diplomatic missions abroad will be informed of this decision.

Also adopted was a proposal for the financial expenditure of a planned or accomplished visit by a delegation of the SFRY Assembly to be included as an obligatory element of each visit.

Of 33 planned visits last year 23 were realized; of these 10 of our delegations traveled abroad, and 13 foreign delegations were received in Yugoslavia.

BUDGET COMMITTEE EXAMINES FEC ACCOMPLISHMENTS, PROBLEMS

LD290012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The delegates of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber Committee for the Federal Budget today assessed that over the last 18 months the Federal Executive Committee [FEC] has carried out very important work, and has basically fulfilled obligations resulting from the current 5-year plan. Reviewing the report on the recent activity by the FEC, the committee members noted that in certain concrete situations the FEC should nevertheless have reacted more rapidly and in a more concrete fashion in making corrections to the 5-year plan. Had this been done, many unfinished matters would probably not have accumulated in the last year of the plan, which must be rapidly settled.

The slowness of the FEC's work was in good part conditioned by a lack of efficiency on the part of the administrative organs and of the federal organizations whose work was also discussed. It was pointed out that to a considerable degree the administration still works in the old way, although the delegate system is functioning well.

The problem of cadres in the federal administration was emphasized as a particular one. It was considered that the federal administration has not always manifested the necessary accuracy, expertise and speed in carrying out the matters entrusted to it.

The delegates of the Committee for the Federal Budget also reviewed today the documents on the material position and efficiency of organs of the Customs Service in carrying out their functions and tasks'.

FEC SESSION VIEWS ECONOMY, AGRICULTURE, FOREIGN POLICY

LD282353 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1524 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At today's session of the Federal Executive Council, [FEC] which was presided over by Dragoljub Stavrev, several questions relating to the economic system, economic policy and relations between our country and other countries were discussed. Some sociopolitical and organizational questions were also discussed.

As reported by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the council received a proposal for a social agreement on the bases of joint work in carrying out the policy of developing the SFRY's artisan industry. The proposed agreement envisages that in the process of its implementation those taking part should advocate the securing of the necessary conditions--in carrying out economic policy--which will have a stimulative effect on the more rapid and even development of the artisan industry. This is to be done with a view to a more complete reconciliation of the need by industry and the population for certain products and services. It also aims at increased employment, more rapid elimination of structural lack of coordination, the development of self-management and income-based relations, and an increase in labor productivity.

The spring sowing program for this year was also discussed at the FEC session. The program provides for the sowing of a total of 4.3 million hectares of arable land with various crops this spring. This is about five percent more than last year.

The majority of the land is to be sown with corn--2,300 million hectares--which is 3 percent more than last year. The rest of the land is to be sown with barley, oats, rice, sugar beets, sunflowers, soya, tobacco and other agricultural products. In relation to last year, the sowing of soya is to be increased most--by 59 percent--and sugarbeets and sunflowers are to be increased by 22 and 7 percent respectively. Enough agricultural mechanization has been secured to carry out the planned agricultural work, and measures have been taken or are being taken to secure the necessary spare parts for machinery and sufficient quantities of artificial fertilizer.

The Federal Executive Council discussed and received a proposal to adopt a law on supplementing the law on the Yugoslav register of ships. It also considered proposed acts to be adopted in 1980 relating to the realization of the sociopolitical and socioeconomic system and economic policy. Similarly, on the basis of an agreement reached between the republics and autonomous provinces, the council adopted a decision to change the decision on organizations of associated labor accepting foreign credits in order to carry out work which they are doing abroad.

In the sphere of relations between Yugoslavia and other countries, the council received an action program of the SFRY's cooperation with the nonalined countries in the sphere of information. It also received information on the holding of a meeting of the nonalined countries' coordinators for food and agriculture, which the council agreed could be held in our country. Similarly, the council adopted reports by Yugoslav delegations which took part in the work of the UN conference on adopting a convention on international multimodal transport and the meeting of the SFRY-EFTA industrial cooperation working group, which was held in Geneva in mid-January this year.

FEDERAL DEVELOPMENT FUND ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES INVESTMENTS

LD290004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The pooling of labor and resources, a precondition for more rapid economic development and for overcoming regional differences, is more often present on paper than in reality. This conclusion is pointed to by facts presented at today's Assembly of Federation Fund to Provide Credits for the Development of Insufficiently Developed Republics and of the Province of Kosovo.

As Klime Corbe, director of the fund, pointed out in his introductory speech, pooled resources account for 9.2 percent of all resources in Slovenia down to 2.8 percent of those in Kosovo. The movement of investment resources is also characterized by regional isolationism and a relative lack of interest by investors from the economically developed republics and Vojvodina in building economic projects in undeveloped areas. Only 8.28 percent of all investment resources have been invested in this way in the insufficiently developed areas.

As Dr Vasil Grivcev, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference Section for Socioeconomic Relations and Development Policy, said in the discussion, such a situation also reflects on the unity of the Yugoslav market and thereby also influences the realization of the economic stabilization policy, for there is no need for massive production aimed at self-sufficient markets. On the other hand, production cannot be cheap and incomes cannot be high if the region is small. This also naturally reflects on the political climate. Any isolationism within one's own borders leads to a strengthening of technocratism and antiself-management forces, as well as to the revival of nationalism.

Analyzing the phenomenon in recent years of the "explosion" of investments accompanied by an unwillingness on the part of the developed to offer help to the economically weaker, Jovo Kepeiza, director general assistant of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, pointed to the low accumulative and reproductive capability of the organization of associated labor as the basic cause of a lack of interest in investment.

This is accompanied by an insufficiently developed system of social planning and plans which are not sufficiently mutually coordinated either. In conditions of high inflation, investments are made with great uncertainty and risk which is why potential investors are more interested in credits, for it is easier this way. An obstacle is also represented by the slow transformation of the whole credit and monetary sphere which, such as it is now, stimulates territorial isolationism in financial trends. Jovo Kepciza called for some relaxations which would expedite investment in undeveloped asras, for example, the reduction of tax rates on importing equipment for projects in those regions, tax reductions during the trial period and beginning of production, less administrative involvement in the question of determining locations for construction, and so forth.

Those taking part in the discussion called for a more rapid completion of all systemic solutions, especially the law on expanded reproduction, which ought to spell out relations in this sphere.

The assembly today adopted a decision on proposing Branislav Mrkic as assistant director of the Fund To Provide Credits for the Development of Insufficiently Developed Republics and the Province of Kosovo. A decision was also taken to promote the publication of RAZVOJ, a specialized publication which would deal with this sphere.

The participants at today's gathering sent a telegram of greetings to the president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito.

ECONOMISTS MEET IN OPATIJA ON PLAN PROBLEMS, TASKS

LD282338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1545 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Opatija--Exchanging views on the vision of the new medium-term plan for the country, Yugoslav economists meeting in Opatija emphasized that the future program document must not contain earlier illusions and errors in assessing our possibilities and demands for faster development, which most often did not come true.

Full attention, therefore, is centered on the fact that the new development concept should emanate from associated labor, that it should represent an obligation for all and that it must be based on self-managing principles.

These tasks can certainly not be fulfilled very easily in the conditions of deep contradictions in the contemporary trends on the international and domestic economic scene emphasized Spasoje Medenica, director general of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, in his introductory report. It is generally accepted that the existing difficulties are not of a temporary nature--either in the world or in our country. Inflation, the energy crisis, balance of payments difficulties and other unfavorable trends will be present in the forthcoming years and these will essentially limit development possibilities in the next 5 years.

However, although the participants in this meeting are unanimous as regards the complexity and problems of the situation, there are no dilemmas as to the possibilities of overcoming the present troubles. On the contrary, provided that associated labor plays the role given to it by the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and other legal provisions and self-managing acts, there is a real possibility of solving existing contradictions within the Yugoslav economy and of crossing the borders more courageously in order to win a more favorable place in the international division of labor. This means less administrative intervention, which is too often applied and does not even have short-term effects.

According to the economists, the present medium-term plan is a unique and edifying example of how not to work. Some 75 percent of the programmed work was given priority and most of it has not been completed. The first 2 years of the new planning period have already been set aside for the completion of work started recently or a long time ago and whose completion--because of incorrect estimates--is not coinciding with the 5-year period which is drawing to a close.

However, the impression is that on this occasion, too, analyses and not more concrete and original solutions were put forward. Generalization and dwelling on some favorite themes--reproduction, expenditure, productivity, burdening of the economy and so on--were not avoided. Speeches insisting on more radical changes in primary distribution onward undoubtedly attracted attention. However, positions on the ways of pursuing these in order to achieve the highly desired stability essentially differed. While some consider that the social product of 5 percent is certainly the maximum possible to achieve, others are convinced that priority should be given to a more dynamic rate of economic development. The views on exports, or rather on calming imports, differ. There is fear of autarky, yet no reliable recipe is being offered to gain a more notable place in the international division of labor. It is said that a lack of a common, foreign economic strategy--even where there are favorable conditions for cooperation--is resulting in the "purchase of crumbs." This is the case with the developing countries, to which we are really in position to offer the knowledge, technology, goods and so on. Yet others are faster and more efficacious.

A turning-point in the division of labor with the world is almost impossible unless we clearly indicate the vision of development in our country, together with the definition of acceptable investment programs. Instead of refineries, coffee-roasting works, [word indistinct] and so on, production for domestic and foreign markets should be promoted.

The meeting continues tomorrow.

MONTENEGRIN LEAGUE SESSION DISCUSSES SELF-DEFENSE TASKS

LD282347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1431 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Titograd--The Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of the Presidium of the Montenegrin League of Communists Central Committee, at today's session under the chairmanship of Vukica Micunovic, reviewed a number of questions concerning the functioning and forms of organization of the Montenegrin League of Communists in conditions of a defensive war.

It was assessed at the session that significant results have been achieved so far in the activity of the League of Communists and its organs, and valuable experience has been acquired in the development, organization and strengthening of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. The process of socialization of defense and protection matters, it was stressed, has helped to involve all working people and citizens and to impart information effectively to all components of all-people's defense and social self-protection. It is particularly important, it was emphasized, that the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection is functioning effectively in local communities, basic organizations of associated labor and municipalities, and that the self-managing and political organs in them are constantly working to improve the conditions for the development of all components in this sphere. Our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection thereby operates and is developing as an integral part of the overall socioeconomic and political system.

At today's session the commission also adopted the program of work for this year.

MONTENEGRIN SAWP VIEWS DEFENSE UNITY PROGRAM, FUTURE ACTIONS

LD281338 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Titograd--The good results achieved in last year's "United in Defense and Protection" action are the expression of the political disposition and readiness of the working people and citizens of Montenegro to defend and protect the revolution and self-managing and nonalined Socialist Yugoslavia, it was stated at today's session of the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium.

The action helped considerably to train the so-called unarmed section of the people for successful action in wartime and other exceptional circumstances, and represents a major step toward the further socialization of the affairs and tasks of all-peoples defense and social self-protection. The broadest possible circles of working people and citizens of sociopolitical subjects, organs, organizations and institutions took part in the action. Eloquent witness to the all-people's character of the action is provided by the fact that over 340,000 people participated in it, that is, virtually every able adult inhabitant of the republic. It is particularly significant that the majority of basic cells of society themselves drew up the program, selected the contents and carried out the preparations, proceeding from the specific features of the conditions and requirements of the concrete environment, which resulted in a variety of forms and contents of action in hypothetical exceptional circumstances.

Another positive feature is that the focus of activity was oriented toward the basic cells of society, that is, the local communities and basic organizations of associated labor, so that those basically involved in affairs were working people and citizens.

The good results achieved in the "United in Defense and Protection" actions of last year and the year before were nevertheless considered to be only an important start, given the short period, and in forthcoming actions they must be further promoted and built upon.

It is envisaged that the general program for this year's action, which was also debated today, should be the continuation of the activities from the previous 2 years. This year the "United in Defense and Protection" action will be held under the assjmption of immediate danger of war or of major natural disasters. The main tasks will be the further development of unity in defense and protection, the struggle for economic stabilization and the reconstruction of the republic after the damage inflicted upon it by last year's natural disaster. The headquarters which will manage this years' action was also appointed at today's session.

MACEDONIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES 1980-85 DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LD282136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1620 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The draft agreement on the Macedonian republic's 1980-85 development plan was discussed today at a Macedonian Executive Council session chaired by Valgoj Popov. The agreement, which is the basis for coordinating and orienting trends in production, deals with the joint interests and aims of the republic's socioeconomic development, the basic tasks, directions and framework of development and measures and activities to be taken so that the joint aims and interests will be realized.

The draft document envisages more dynamic development of the republic, particularly in the economically underdeveloped areas. The draft agreement also sets out the obligations and tasks of organizations of associated labor in industry, banking, the municipalities, republican organs and of the other signatories of the agreement.

The proposed agreement on the prices policy for goods and services which comes under the jurisdiction of the republic and municipalities envisages that prices of industrial products may increase this year by up to 13 percent and the prices of services by up to 12 percent. This proposal, the text of which was outlined at today's session, plans that retail prices in December this year will be 20 percent lower than in the same month in 1979.

The Executive Council adopted a decision on measures for economizing and limiting electricity consumption and noted the criteria for applying the decision. There are five levels of limitation of consumption for all consumers, with restriction for households in the first two levels being reduced to a minimum.

Having been acquainted with the problems of purchase prices of raw tobacco from this year's harvest, the members of the Executive Council adopted measures to stimulate interest in increased tobacco production.

MACEDONIAN TRADE UNION COUNCIL ADOPTS TITO INITIATIVE ON MANDATE

LD281502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1304 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Skopje--President Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility and the principle of a 1-year mandate was adopted today by the Macedonian Federation of Trade Unions. At a session of the Presidium of the Macedonian Trade Union Council, it was decided that the Presidium should number 25 instead of 37 members and that the council president will be elected for a 1-year term. The secretariat is being abolished. These innovations will be implemented beginning 1 March of this year.

METHODS TO INCREASE EXPORTS' SHARE IN NATIONAL INCOME OUTLINED

LD281416 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1112 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 28 (TANJUG)--At present, 8 percent of Yugoslavia's national come derives from exports. It is believed possible to increase this percentage, primarily because Yugoslavia has well-established economic cooperation with all world regions. This cooperation is based on industrial cooperation, joint ventures and the export of technology.

Also important is the fact that Yugoslavia is crediting the export of commodities and services to the world market with about 1.5 million dollars, and that it is engaged in a large number of capital development projects abroad.

According to some analyses in foreign trade trends, Yugoslav exports could be expanded to increasing the number of capital development projects abroad and improving the organization of work on them. It is believed that a major part of foreign currency expenditures for oil purchases could be compensated in this way.

For a number of years now, Yugoslavia has carried out capital development projects in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Experts, however, feel that the sale of Yugoslav construction machines with these projects is inadequate and that they could include more Yugoslav-made equipment. Projects carried out by Yugoslavs abroad include schools, hospitals, ports, apartments and warehouses.

Yugoslav economic and trade representatives insist that strong export teams be set up in order to increase the country's exports. They would have to be capable of handling major projects and being competitive on foreign markets.